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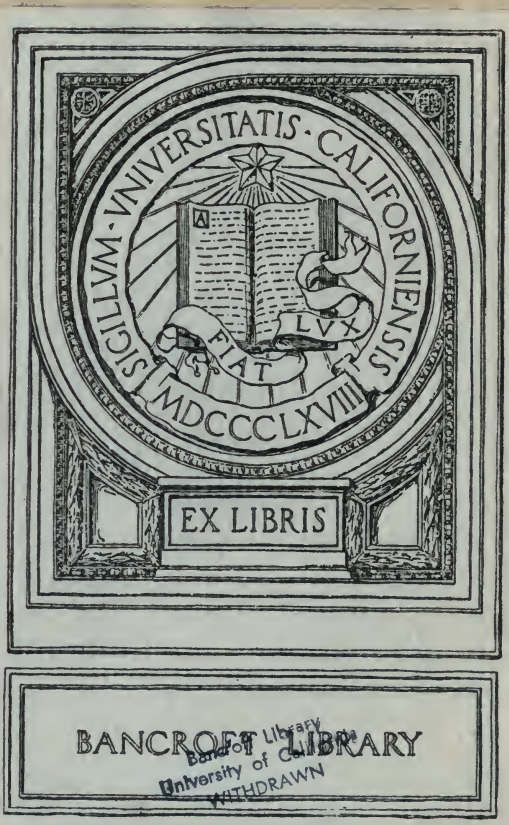

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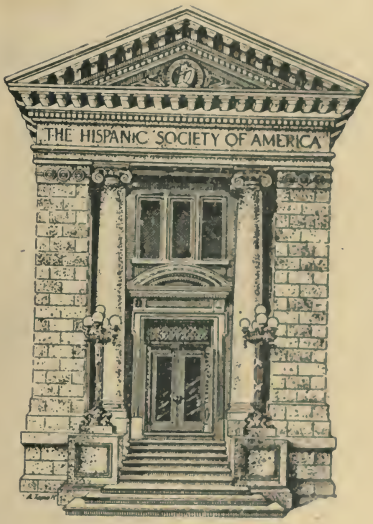

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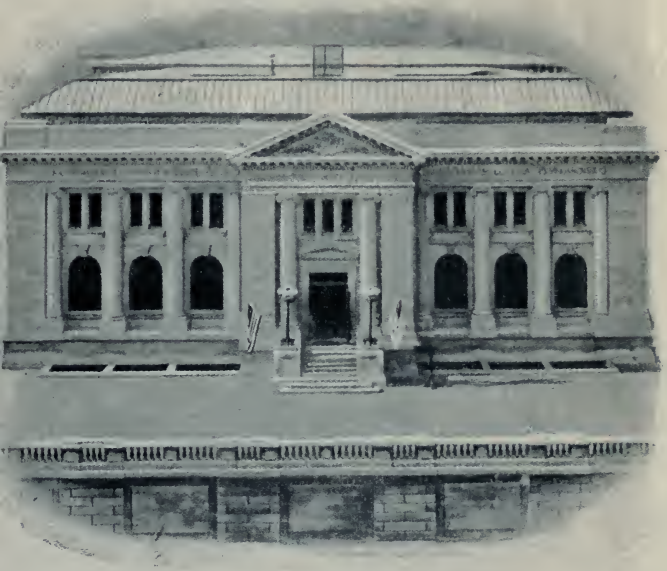

The Hispanic Society of America

CHILEANS OF TO-DAY

EDITED BY

WILLIAM BELMONT PARKER

Corres. Memb. of The Hispanic Society of America.
Editor of "Cubans of To-Day",
"Peruvians of To-Day", "Bolivians of To-Day", etc.

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FOREWORD

«Chileans of To-Day» forms the fourth volume in the series projected by the Hispanic Society of America to make better known to English-speaking people the representative, living men of Hispanic America and so to strengthen the bonds of mutual understanding and friendship.

Though this book contains a longer list of biographies than any of its predecessors, it can lay no better claim than they to being complete: it aims only at being genuinely representative and at introducing a sufficiently numerous group of the leaders in various fields of activity to give its readers a just impression of the character of Chilean civilization and achievement. For this reason the men whose lives are here set down are

drawn from all parts of the country and from every important department of activity: there are artists, authors, statesmen, clergymen, farmers, soldiers, engineers, poets, merchants, sailors and teachers here, as well as men of affairs and public officials, and their lives reflect the powerful currents of the national life and the stability of its political organization.

The editor takes pleasure in recording once again his obligations for much and valuable assistance in preparing his book for the press; he acknowledges the courtesy of the officials of the National Library and the National Institute who generously placed at his disposal their facilities; he owes a debt of gratitude for counsel and guidance to the Rector of the University, Dr. Domingo Amunátegui Solar, and to Señor José Toribio Medina; he is indebted for faithful and skillful collaboration to Señores Guillermo Feliú y Cruz and L. Ignacio Silva A.; for timely assistance

to Dr. and Mrs. Sturgis E. Leavitt and Mr. Harold K. Coulson, to whom also and to Señor Víctor Alfonso he owes special thanks for aid in preparing the biographies of Chilean artists; he records his appreciation of the courtesy of Señor Jorge Díaz Lira who placed serviceable materials at his disposal, and he repeats with sincere regard his obligation to the members of the press for their unfailing friendliness. Finally, he acknowledges the indispensable and kindly co-operation of the subjects of the biographies themselves. He desires to add that, except for certain obvious obligations of courtesy, the order of the biographies is wholly fortuitous.

W. B. P.

Santiago, Chile, March 25, 1920.

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Francisco Sanfuentes.

JUAN LUIS SANFUENTES

Man of affairs; President of Chile.

JUAN LUIS SANFUENTES was born in Santiago, the capital of Chile, on the twenty-seventh of December, 1858, the son of Matilde Andonaegui, and of Salvador Sanfuentes, notable as a poet and as a public man,—author of *El Campanario* and *Las Leyendas Indíjenas*, Secretary of State in the Cabinets of two Presidents, General Manuel Bulnes and Manuel Montt, and Justice of the Supreme Court.

At a very early age Sanfuentes was left an orphan and without financial resources. He pursued the usual courses in the University, however, and, in 1879, when he was twenty-one, he won his degree of Doctor of Laws. Neither

his talents nor his temperament inclining him to the law, he turned his attention to business and finance, a field in which he displayed marked ability and soon won a place among successful men of affairs.

In 1888 he resolved to enter public life, became candidate for Deputy and was elected to represent the Department of Coelemu, Province of Concepción. In 1894 he was elected to the Executive Committee of the Liberal Party, and in 1901 accepted the post of Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President Errázuriz Echáurren. In this office his talents had full play and his record was in a high degree creditable: he brought about a unified control and inspection of the government expenses, he presented to Congress the project of the law for a tax on alcohol which yields twenty million pesos a year, and he proposed the establishment of government savings banks throughout the Republic.

In 1902 he was elected Senator for the Province of Valdivia and in 1906 Senator for Concepción, being re-elected in 1912. In 1906 he was elected President of the Senate and from 1906 to 1915 served as Counselor of State. He was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Caja de Crédito Hipotecario.

In 1915 he was elected President of the Republic and he is at present in this office.

CRESCENTE ERRAZURIZ

Historian; Archbishop of Santiago.

CRESCENTE ERRAZURIZ, the son of Francisco Javier Errázuriz Aldunate and Rosario Valdivieso, was born in Santiago on the twenty-eighth of November, 1839, received his education in the Seminario Conciliar of Santiago, and in 1863 took holy orders.

In the same year he made a short visit to Europe in company with Archbishop Valdivieso, and on his return to Chile took editorial charge of the Revista Católica, in which he soon disclosed the talents of a formidable journalist. In 1874 he severed his official connection with the Revista Católica to assume the post of editor of the Estandarte Católico which he

Crescente Ezzágurity

directed until the death of Archbishop Valdivieso in 1884. In that year he entered the Dominican Convent, under the name of Fray Raimundo Errázuriz and in the year following took the vows of the order. Soon after his entrance into the convednt he was appointed Librarian and on more than one occasion held the post of Prior. In 1911 he retired from the convent, and in 1916 Pope Benedict XV appointed him Prothonotary of his Holiness in Chile. Upon the death of Archbishop José Ignacio González, the Chilean Government put forward the candidacy of Crescente Errázuriz for the Archbishopric, to which he was appointed in 1918.

In the course of his active life, Monsignor Errázuriz has been Church Counsellor, and in the University of Chile has occupied the chair of Canon Law. His literary activities were publicly recognized in 1879 when he was elected a member of the Chilean Academy. In

1915, when that body was reorganized, he was chosen its Director. In 1912 the Historical and Geographical Society awarded him a gold medal in recognition of his historical publications.

Aside from his extensive contributions to the Revista Católica and the Estandarte Católico, with which he was connected so long, he has also written numerous articles in the Anales de la Universidad and the Estrella de Chile. His religious and secular works in book form include the following: *Los Orígenes de la Iglesia Chilena*, (1540–1603), Santiago, 1873; *Seis Años de la Historia de Chile*, 2 vols., Santiago, 1881–1882; *Compendio de Derecho Canónigo*, Santiago, 1883; *Historia de Chile durante los Gobiernos de García Ramón y Merlo García de la Fuente y Jaraquemada*, 2 vols., Santiago, 1902; *Historia de Chile: Pedro de Valdivia*, 2 vols., Santiago, 1911; *Chile sin Gobernador*, (1554–1557), Santiago, 1912; *Don García Hurtado de Mendoza*, (1557–1561), 1916.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

Alberto Blest Gana.

ALBERTO BLEST GANA

Diplomat; novelist.

ALBERTO BLEST GANA, the most notable of the Chilean novelists of his time, was born in Santiago on the twelfth of May, 1831, the son of the Irish doctor Guillermo Blest and Maria de la Luz Gana. He received his early education in the Military Academy and secured a government scholarship which enabled him to continue his studies in Europe. There he pursued courses in the Engineering School at Metz, counting among his acquaintances the man who was later destined to be Marshal of France and First President of the Third Republic— Mac Mahon.

On his return to Chile in 1852 he was appointed Professor of Topography in the Military Academy, and enlisting

the aid of his pupils, drew up a map of Santiago. After two years he abandoned the teaching profession to accept a post in the War and Navy Department; in 1857 he was appointed Governor of the province of Colchagua; in 1866 he was sent by the Perez administration to the United States as *chargé d'affaires;* in 1867 he was appointed Minister to England where he arranged the last Anglo-Chilean loan for the construction of the Chillan-Talcahuano Railroad, and then went as Chilean representative to the French Government, but soon returned to his native country. In 1870 he was elected Deputy to the Constituent Congress.

His sojourn in Chile was brief; in 1871 he returned as Minister to France, where at the time of the war between Spain and Chile he lent valuable aid to his country by forwarding her arms and munitions. After the war he secured the incorporation of Chile in the Postal Union, brought about the suppression

of the British consular postal tax, and terminated the question of the frigate Jeanne Amalia. During the bitter struggle of the war of the Pacific he again had an opportunity to be of inestimable service to his country, purchasing armament for the Chilean forces and extending the country's credit. The war over, he fomented immigration and created markets for the raw materials produced in Chile. These and other important services made his position in the French capital secure and he continued to serve as Minister until 1908 when he retired from diplomatic life, and two years later removed to Nice where he now lives.

In a famous letter to Vicuña Mackenna, Señor Blest Gana has made known the source of his literary inspiration. One day after reading Balzac he made an *auto da fé* of his youthful rhymes and vowed to become a novelist or abandon the field of literature. From 1858 he devoted his literary talents to this end writing for the Revista de Sud-Amé-

rica, El Museo, La Revista de Santiago, La Semana, and other magazines. His first stories, *Engaños y Desengaños*, *El Primer Amor*, and *La Fascinación* were published in 1858 in La Voz de Chile, and in the Revista del Pacífico. These were followed by *Juan de Arias*, 1859, *La Aritmética en el Amor*, which was awarded first prize in 1860 in the annual literary contest held by the University of Chile; *El Pago de las Deudas*, *Un Drama en el Campo*, *La Venganza*, and *Mariluán*, 1861. *Martín Rivas*, 1862, is generally regarded as his best novel, though many critics award first place to *Durante la Reconquista*, Paris, 1897. He has also written *El Ideal de un Calavera*, 1863; *Flor de la Higuera*, 1864; *Los Transplantados*, 1905; *El Loco Estero*, 1910; and *Gladys Fairfield*, 1910.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

Domingo Amunátegui

DOMINGO AMUNATEGUI SOLAR

Scholar; author; Rector of the University of Chile.

DOMINGO AMUNÁTEGUI SOLAR was born in Santiago de Chile on the twentieth of October, 1860, of distinguished parents, his mother being Rosa Solar y Valdes and his father the noted scholar and public man Miguel Luis Amunátegui y Aldunate who was Professor in the National Institute and General Secretary of the University of Chile, member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1864 until his death and Member of the Cabinet under the administrations of three presidents.

After pursuing the usual courses in the National Institute of his native city and in the University where he gained the degrees of Bachelor of Arts,

Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate and Advocate (1881) Dr. Amunátegui followed the footsteps of his father in seeking a career both in academic and in public channels. In 1887 he became sub-Secretary in the Department of Justice and two years later was appointed Professor of Constitutional Law and Political Economy in the Pedagogical Institute. From that time he has continued to occupy high places and to fulfill important duties alike in the public and the academic life of Chile.

In 1889 he became a member of the Faculty of Arts in the University of Chile; in 1892 he was appointed Professor of the Mediaeval, Modern and Comtemporary History of America and Chile in the National Institute, and in the same year was the recipient of the additional honors of Secretary of the Faculty of Arts, Director of the Pedagogical Institute and Member of the Executive Committee of the Liberal Party. In the following year he was

made Dean of the Faculty of Arts in the University.

In 1907 he was appointed Minister of Justice and Education; in 1909 he was again appointed to the same post and a third time in 1910. In 1918 he was made Minister of the Interior and as such presided over the national general elections of March, 1918.

Meantime in 1911, he had been chosen Rector of the University which position he still occupies, and had been honored with marks of distinction from many sources: He had been made Honorary Member of the Faculty of Juridical and Social Science of the University of La Plata in 1908; Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of Madrid in 1909; Corresponding Member of The Hispanic Society of America, 1914; Officer of Public Instruction of France, 1914; Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy, 1914; Corresponding Member of the Royal Spanish Academy, 1915; Honorary Member of the Uni-

versity of Tucumán, 1916; Corresponding Member of the Historical Institute of Peru, 1918.

In addition to his many and notable activities in the fields of education and public service, Dr. Amunátegui has won distinction also as an author, having produced works in history and criticism which have made his name known on both continents. Among his published works are: *Los primeros años del Instituto Nacional* (1813–1835), Santiago, 1889; *El Instituto Nacional bajo los rectorados de don Manuel Montt, don Francisco Puente y don Antonio Varas* (1835–1845), Santiago, 1891; *La enseñanza del Estado*, Santiago, 1894; *El sistema de Lancaster en Chile*, Santiago, 1895; *Mora en Bolivia*, Santiago, 1897; *Un soldado de la conquista de Chile*, Santiago, 1898 *La Sociedad Chilena del siglo XVIII: Mayorazgos y Títulos de Castilla*, 3 vols., dated 1901, 1903 and 1904; *D. Francisco Solano Astaburuaga*, Santiago, 1905; *Las encomiendas de indí-*

jenas en Chile, 2 vols., Santiago, dated 1909 and 1910; *Noticias inéditas sobre don Juan Martínez de Rozas*, Santiago, 1911; *Bosquejo histórico de la literatura chilena*. (In course of publication: twenty chapters have appeared in the *Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía*).

In addition to these books and to very many articles on historical, educational and administrative topics, he has translated from the English the work of the late Edward Gaylord Bourne on Spain in America, giving it the title, *Régimen Colonial de España en América*, Santiago, 1916.

JOSE TORIBIO MEDINA

Bibliographer; man of letters.

José Toribio Medina, the foremost bibliographer of his country, was born in Santiago on the twenty-first of October, 1852, the descendant of citizens of Cadiz who settled in Chile in the middle of the eighteenth century. His father, José del P. Medina, was a lawyer, a judge and a poet who was incapacitated by disease at the early age of thirty-three; his mother was Mariana Tavala, a native of Vallenar.

Medina spent his childhood with his grandparents in the country where he learned his letters and at an early age began his formal education in the English School of Valparaiso. He continued his studies in the National Institute of Santiago and read law in the University where he finished the five

J. T. Medina

years' course in three years, meantime giving private lessons in Latin to eke out his strict allowance. On receiving his degree as Advocate in 1873, he began the practise of his profession; but he gave what time he could spare from the law to literature—writing articles for the magazines, studying Chilean history and preparing a translation into Spanish of Longfellow's *Evangeline*.

Early in 1875 he was appointed First Secretary of Legation in Lima where he formed friendships with the literary group, which included Francisco P. Vigil, Manuel de Mendiburu, Manuel de Odriozola and Ricardo Palma, with whom the affectionate relations then begun lasted till Palma's death in 1919. There also he continued to write; he contributed articles to «El Correo del Peru«, published an edition of *Las Memorias de Chile*, attributed to the friar Juan de Jesús María, and prepared the first part of the *Historia de la literatura colonial de Chile*.

In May, 1876, he went to the United States to attend the World's Fair at Philadelphia and then travelled over a large part of that country in company with his former colleague in Lima, Ignacio Calderón, who has for so long and with so great distinction represented Bolivia in Washington. Continuing his travels, Señor Medina went to London where he studied the documents for the history of Chile in the British Museum, and journeyed farther to the continent, visiting France, Spain, Italy, Austria, Germany, Holland and Belgium and, after spending a few months in Paris, returned to Chile in June, 1877.

Resuming his vocation as lawyer and his avocation as author, he published in 1878 the three volumes of his *Historia de la literatura colonial*, and in 1879 made a journey to Araucania, running some risks, because it was not yet a part of the national domain, to collect materials for his *Los Aborígenes de Chile*, designed to form the first volume of a complete

history of Chile which he had projected after seeing the vast amount of material lying almost wholly unknown and unused in the Archives of the Indies in Seville.

The war with Peru and Bolivia drew him off, to serve as Auditor to the Reserves in Tarapacá, but he succeeded, in odd hours and with the materials available, in finishing his *Aborígenes de Chile*, and at the end of the war he was appointed, on the request of the new Minister, Don Patricio Lynch, who was being sent to Madrid to re-establish diplomatic relations with Spain, First Secretary of Legation. In Madrid he came into contact with the literary men of that epoch and added to his friends Menéndez Pelayo, Núñez de Arce, Tamayo y Baus, Cañete, Campoamor, Jiménez de la Espada, Zaragosa, Fernández Duro, Herrera, Sancho Rayón, the Marqués de la Fuensanta and other writers, Americanists and scholars.

On the completion of his diplomatic mission, in which he had as colleague and friend Monsignor Santiago della Chiesa, the present Pope, he turned his whole attention to the Archives of the Indies in Seville and Simancas, where he copied great numbers of documents on the history of America and especially of Chile, and made a minute study of the Tribunals of the Inquisition in the New World for which the masses of material, accumulated in one of the chambers of the Castle of Simancas, had remained hitherto unknown.

In 1886 he returned to Santiago where some months later he married Mercedes Ybañez y Rondizzoni, the daughter of Adolfo Ybañez, who was Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Chile in Washington, a lady of wide culture and travel, who has been his constant and invaluable collaborator in the long list of works he has since completed.

With the materials he had brought with him from Paris, Señor Medina

now set up up in his own house a printing-press which he himself operated, and from which and its successors he sent out a great number of books, beginning with the *Catálago de su biblioteca americana*, and including among other works: *Colección de documentos*, 30 vols; *Historiadores de Chile*, 33 vols; *La Imprenta en Santiago*; *Biblioteca hispano-americana*, 6 vols; *Biblioteca hispano-chilena*, 3 vols; *Bibliografía española de las Islas Filipinas; La Imprenta en Manila; La Imprenta en Lima*, 4 vols; *Puebla de los Angeles, México*, 8 vols; *Los Tribunales del Santo Oficio en América: Lima; Chile; Río de la Plata; Cartagena; México, La Primitiva Inquisición Americana*, and *La Araucana*, 5 vols.

For some of these, notably those on bibliography and on the history of the press in various countries, he made separate journeys in search of his materials. For example, the *Biblioteca hispano-chilena* and its related works required a visit to Spain, France and England;

those on the press of Lima and the city of Puebla, Mexico, required visits to Peru, Guatemala and Mexico, all attended with difficulties of travel and much labor of research. To the *Araucana*, the national poem of Chile, and its author Ercilla, he dedicated a separate journey to Spain, where, in spite of great difficulties, he succeeded in obtaining the documents necessary for a full study of the poet and his work, and finally presented, in five folio volumes, a monumental edition, such as is unlikely ever to be superseded.

He has also issued pristine or revised editions of other works relating to the early history of Chile, such as *Las Guerras de Chile*, a poem of the seventeenth century; *El Temblor de Lima*, and *Arauco domado* by Pedro de Oña, and *Carlo Famoso* by D. Luis Zapata, which deals with the discovery of the New World. He has likewise occupied himself with the field of American exploration and geography, re-publishing a

number of the early and inaccessible works, such as, *Viajes de Lemaire y Schouten al Estrecho de Magallanes*, *Descubrimiento del Río de las Amazonas*, which he issued in Seville in 1894 for the Duque de T'Serclaes; *León Pancaldo y su viaje al Perú en 1537; Diccionario biográfico colonial de Chile*, and many others.

Side by side with his collection, study and presentation of the documents for Hispanic–American history, Señor Medina has made a notable collection of the coins and medals of the republics from Mexico to Chile, and in *Las Monedas Chilenas, Las Medallas Chilenas, Las Monedas coloniales*, etc., etc., has published descriptive text, with notes and many illustrations of these materials indispensable to the historian.

In fact, his labors in the entire field of documentation and materials for Hispanic American history are stupendous. A list of his works would include more than three hundred titles and has

already formed the subject for a volume by Señor D. V. M. Chiappa. His accomplishments have brought him many honors: he is a member of learned societies in all parts of the world and takes especial pride in his election, more than thirty–five years ago, as Member of the Royal Academy of Letters of Madrid, in his membership in The Hispanic Society of America, and more than all, in his election as Honorary Member of the Royal Academy of History—a distinction which has not hitherto been bestowed upon any other Hispanic–American historian. He has also received the award of several gold medals—two conferred upon him in foreign expositions, a third struck in his honor by the Argentina Club of History and Numismatics in September, 1910, and a fourth in 1917, made by the Society of History and Geography of Santiago.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

Doctora Eloísa Díaz.

ELOISA DIAZ

Physician.

ELOISA DÍAZ, the daughter of Eulogio Díaz y Varas and Carmela Insunza, was born in 1866 in the city of Santiago and there received her education; she attended the Almeyda and the National Institutes where in 1881 she successfully passed the requisite examinations for entering upon a professional career which in 1877 had been made possible for women in Chili by the law promoted by the then Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Amunátegui. She chose the medical profession, for which she studied to qualify herself at the University, and in 1887 won her title of Doctor of Medicine, winning also the congratulations of the Examining Board as the first Chilean woman to attain that de-

gree. She has devoted herself chiefly to the bettering of hygienic conditions in the public schools, and to the treatment of the maladies peculiar to her sex. In 1890, to advance her knowledge of gynecology, she acted as assistant in Dr. Mocriel's hospital. In 1891 she was appointed Physician in the Women's Hospital of San Francisco de Borja, and Professor of Hygiene in the Teacher's Training College where she lectured for six years till that institution was transferred to Concepción.

She has acted as physician to several societies, among others that for the protection of women, and in 1898 was named Medical–Inspector of the Santiago schools.

Before the Latin–American Medical Congress held in Santiago in 1901 she presented a measure for the reorganization of the medical inspection in Chilean schools; in 1904 before the same Congress held in Buenos Aires, an essay on school hygiene, and in 1908 before

the Pan-American Congress, another exposition of the same theme. In 1910 she was appointed Recording Secretary of the proceedings of the International Scientific Congress held in Buenos Aires, and in the following year became Consulting Physician to the Chilean Schools Sanitary Service. She is a member of the Chilean Scientific Society.

Besides her contributions to the «Revista Médica» and a treatise on women's diseases, she has published a work entitled *Estudios sobre la Higiene en las Escuelas Públicas.*

CARLOS E. PORTER

Naturalist.

Carlos E. Pórter, a descendant of Commodore David Pórter, was born in Valparaiso and received his education in the schools of his native city.

At an early age he showed a marked aptitude for natural sciences, a field in which he was later to win wide fame. For many years he was head of the Micrographical Service in the Municipal Chemical Laboratory, and in 1897 was appointed Director of the Valparaiso Museum. During the same period he was Professor of Natural History, Physiology and Hygiene in the Naval School and in the Naval Engineering School of Valparaiso. The terrible earthquake of 1906 which laid waste Chile's most important sea-port brought with it

the destruction of the Museum, and Señor Pórter soon afterwards moved to Santiago. There he found employment in several of the city schools and in the Military School. The reputation which he had gained in Valparaiso soon brought him the post of head of the Crustacean Section of the Museum of Natural History in Santiago, a position which he holds at the present day. He is also Professor of General Zoology and Applied Entomology in the Agricultural Institute.

His scientific attainments have been honored both at home and abroad. He was delegate from Chile to the Biological Section of the International Scientific Congress held in Buenos Aires, and was later commissioned by the government to visit Europe and study the organization of museums and zoological gardens. He has received the following medals and decorations: the International Scientific Medal; the Medal of the Agricultural Exposition of Talca;

Medal of the Second Class from the Pedagogical Congress of Chile; the Buffon Medal from the Levallois Association of Naturalists of France, and the Palms of Public Instruction from France. In the competition of 1910 for the Gay Prize he received an award of five hundred francs from the Academy of Science.

He has made many important discoveries of microscopic fungi and has published numerous works of a scientific nature.

GASPAR TORO

Teacher; public official.

GASPAR TORO, the son of Pedro Pablo Toro Mazote and Teresa Hurtado, was born in 1848 at Melipilla. He was educated in Santiago at the National Institute, then under the direction of Dr. Barros Arana, and the University, where he studied law and was finally granted his degree as Licenciate in 1870.

In 1876 he was appointed Secretary of Legation in Argentina and Brazil. In Buenos Aires, however, owing to difficulties arising in the boundary dispute with Argentina, Sr. Toro resigned his post and undertook a voyage to Europe. During his stay there he drew up, at the instance of his government, a report on the working of Public

Libraries, the text of which was at a subsequent date published in El Diario Oficial.

Returning from Europe to Brazil he again took up his duties as Secretary of Legation to the Government of Don Pedro II, and for a time acted also as *Chargé d'affaires*. On his resignation of this post in 1878 he came back to Chile, and the same year published an exposition of his views on the Argentina Boundary question.

Sr. Toro first appeared in political life in 1879 when he was elected substitute–Deputy for Melipilla and Secretary of the Chamber, both of which offices he occupied until 1885. Three years later he was again elected, this time as permanent Deputy.

In the revolutionary year of 1891, when in the course of official duty he signed the act of deposition of President Balmaceda, he was, during the latter's dictatorship, compelled to seek safety at Iquique where he joined the con-

stitutional forces as Secretary of Headquarters Staff and took part, with General del Canto, in the battles of Concón and Placilla. In 1892, after an interruption while he served in the Arbitration Commission, he was made Minister of Public Instruction; in 1894 he resumed this office and continued therein until the end of President Montt's term.

His academic career had begun in 1878 with his appointment to the professorship of American History in the National Institute. From 1891 till 1899 he was General Secretary of the University of Chile. He is a member of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters as well as of the Faculty of Law and Political Science, in which he at one time lectured on International Law.

He was editor of the Liberal newspaper «La Libertad Electoral» in 1886, and has contributed largely to the leading reviews, such as «La Revista Chilena», on political and historical topics.

JORJE BOONEN RIVERA

Army officer.

JORJE BOONEN RIVERA was born on the sixteenth of April, 1858, in Valparaiso and there received his early education in the schools of his native city. He went abroad to complete his technical training and studied in Brussels from 1870 to 1878, attending the Royal Atheneum and the Polytechnic School.

Upon his return to Chile he soon found opportunity for active service in the war with Peru and Bolivia, and took the field with the rank of Second Lieutenant in the National Guard in the great campaigns of 1879–1883. At the close of the war he was appointed Military *Attaché* to the Chilean Legation in Spain, and remained abroad

two years. In 1887 he was appointed Professor of Tactics in the Military School and the following year, Professor of Military History and Chilean Geography in the War Academy, a post which he held until 1891 when he joined the constitutional forces in their struggle against President Balmaceda. From 1891 to 1895 he was Military *Attaché* in Germany, and on his return resumed his work as Professor in the War Academy. From this time on he received rapid promotion, and in 1903 was advanced to the rank of Major General. In 1905 he was chosen Chief of the General Staff, in 1912 appointed Inspector General of the Army, and in 1916 made Minister of War and the Navy.

He has contributed freely to the magazines and daily papers of his country as well as to «L'Independence Belge» of Brussels, and the «New York Herald» of Paris. He has published numerous translations of French and German military treatises, and is the author of

the following works: *Ensayo sobre la Historia Militar* (in collaboration with E. Körner), Santiago, 1888; *Estudio sobre la Planta y Organización del Ejército*, Santiago, 1888; *Reglamento para la Maniobra de Infantería*, Santiago, 1890; *Guía para el estudio de la Táctica*, Santiago, 1895; *Geografía Militar de Chile*, Santiago, 1896–1902; and *Participación del Ejército en el Progreso y Desarrollo del País*.

Octavio Maira.

OCTAVIO MAIRA

Physician; author.

Octavio Maira, the son of Blas Maira and Evarista González, was born in 1859 in the village of Quirihue and was educated in Santiago, in the San Luis school, in the University and in the Medical School where he gained his degree in medicine in 1887.

A natural bent toward scientific investigation led him to study the phenomena of Hypnotism and Suggestion at a time when the disposition was general to regard them as illusion or imposture: he gave lectures in Santiago and also in Buenos Aires to establish the reality of the phenomena and to secure a scientific attitude toward them and, in collaboration with Dr. David Benavente, published, in 1897, *Hip-*

notismo y Sugestión, a book of which Charcot, the leading authority of France in this field, spoke with praise.

The same disposition has led him to study problems of public health and hygiene, in which he has dealt with the social evil in a report which the Council of Public Education ordered published in the Annals of the University.

Dr. Maira has served as Professor of Public Hygiene in the University, President of the Pedro Regalado Videla Medical Society, Secretary of the Society of Medicine, Charter member of the Medical Congress, Head of the Government Health Office, and, since 1911, General Secretary of the University of Chile.

Eliodoro Yáñez.

ELIODORO YAÑEZ

Lawyer; orator; official.

Eliodoro Yáñez, the son of Manuel Antonio Yáñez and María Josefa Ponce de León, was born in 1860 in Santiago. He received his schooling in the National Institute, thence passed to the University, and in 1883 was granted his degree as Licentiate in Law. In the following year he published, in collaboration with Dn. Ricardo Parsi García, a Compendium of Laws, and likewise contributed articles on juridical questions to the «Revista Forense» and to «La Libertad Electoral». In 1889 he was appoimted Recorder of Sessions to the Santiago Court of Appeals, and soon gained a reputation as a competent lawyer and public speaker.

He appeared in the Chamber of Deput-

ies as a member of the old Liberal party, of which he was at one time President, representing the city of Valdivia, for which he was re-elected until the year 1903 when he passed to the Upper House as Senator for the province. In 1906, when he again appeared as candidate, he was defeated in the elections and for eight years retired from active politics. Re-elected again for Valdivia, in 1910, he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the first cabinet of President Riesco, and during his term of office was successful in finally settling the old question of boundaries with Argentina. In 1910 he was nominated by his Government, delegate to the Hague Conference; in 1917 he was Minister of the Interior and Chief of the Cabinet, and in 1918, was entrusted with a financial and commercial mission to several European Governments as well as to that of the United States.

A Stanlot Colley

ANSELMO BLANLOT HOLLEY

Public man; writer.

Anselmo Blanlot Holley, the son of Anselmo Blanlot and Adela Holley, was born in Llico, province of Curicó, on the seventeenth of October, 1859. He received his early education in the Curicó Liceo and in the National Institute of Santiago, successfully passing the University examination for the degree of Bachelor in Letters and Political Sciences. Continuing his studies in the University of Chile, he received the degree of Licenciate in Laws and in January, 1884, was admitted to the Bar.

He married Maria Roissig in 1880 and has eleven children.

His studies in the University were interrupted by the War of the Pacific in 1879 when, responding to the call

to arms, he joined the Curicó regiment and in it rose to the rank of Captain. After the war he turned to the practice of his profession, but entered political life in 1888, when he was elected Deputy for Chillán. A supporter of President Balmaceda in the Revolution of 1891, he was entrusted with the post of Government Delegate to the Army Headquarters. The defeat of the Balmaceda forces brought about his retirement from political life for a number of years. In 1910 he was appointed Counsel for Minors in Talca, and some time later was elected Mayor of that city, a post which he held for three years. During his term of office he did much to improve the system of water works of the city. In 1918 he was elected Deputy for Tarapacá, and in January, 1920, was chosen President of the Executive Committee of the Liberal Democratic Party.

Señor Blanlot is the author of numerous pamphlets of a political nature, and has contributed many articles to

the newspapers and magazines of his country. He was editor of «La Tribuna» in 1889. «La Nación», in 1890, and held a similar post on «La República» and «La Nueva República» in 1892, and on «El Liberal Democrático», in 1896. He is the author of a historical novel, *Revolución*, published in Buenos Aires in 1894 and a *Historia de la Guerra entre Chile y el Perú, 1879–1884*, published in Arica in 1909, a work which has been twice reprinted at the expense of the government.

LEOPOLDO URRUTIA

Lawyer; magistrate.

LEOPOLDO URRUTIA, the son of General Basilio Urrutia, was born in 1849 and want to school at the National Institute in Santiago for his early education. Thence he proceeded to the University and entered upon his law studies which he completed in 1872, choosing for his doctoral thesis the subject of the usufruct of the wife's property by the husband. In the year 1869, while still a University student, he was appointed clerk in the Department of Engineering and, after several official posts of a similar character, became Secretary to the Governor of Linares, Professor in its *Liceo*, and Attorney for the department.

At a later date he was appointed

Judge for Santiago, Curicó, Cauquenes and San Fernando, as well as Judge in the Criminal and Commercial Courts of Valparaiso. For a time he was Judge of the Santiago Court of Appeals and finally was chosen President of the Supreme Court of Justice.

Dr. Urrutia is a member of the Law Faculty of the University where he has been responsible for the courses in Civil Law; he is also a member of the Committee of Public Instruction and is Councillor of State. He has formed one of the Commission that prepared the bill for codifying the procedure of the Civil Courts, and for the revision of the mining laws. Besides these purely legal activities, he is a member of both the Fine Arts' and Arts and Crafts' Committees, as well as of the board of directors of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

JUAN N. ESPEJO VARAS

Rector of the National Institute.

JUAN N. ESPEJO, the son of the Chilean writer Juan Nepomuceno Espejo and Luisa Varas, was born in Santiago on the twentieth of January, 1860. He entered the National Institute in 1869, and after graduating in Philosophy and Letters, turned to the study of the law and obtained his degree as Licentiate and his title of Advocate in 1883.

He has devoted himself to the teaching profession since the year 1880 when he received his first appointment, that of assistant teacher of Spanish grammar in the Institute, of which he was five years later chosen vice-Rector, and in 1887 Rector. The duties attached to this responsible post he has left unfulfilled for one year only, when

Juan N. Espejo.

with the rank of Major, acting as Adjutant to General Vergara, he joined the revolutionary forces arrayed against President Balmaceda.

In 1883 he was named Secretary of Legation to accompany José V. Lastarria, on the latter's nomination as Minister Plenipotentiary to Uruguay and Argentina. A few years afterwards he was elected to Congress as substitute–Deputy.

Dr. Espejo has formed one of the directorate of the Santiago Atheneum since its foundation in 1898 and is besides a member of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters in the University.

During his stay in Montevideo he contributed to «La Razón» and «El Ateneo de Uruguay»; later, in 1886, he wrote for the art review «El Salón», for «El Heraldo», «La Ley», «La Epoca», and «Zigzag». More recently he has translated into Spanish verse and published some of the compositions of the Bengal poet Rabindranath Tagore.

ENRIQUE BERMUDEZ DE LA PAZ

Public man.

Enrique Bermúdez de la Paz was born in the town of Los Andes on the fifth of May, 1878, and received his early education in the schools of San Felipe and Valparaiso. After graduation he took up the study of the Law, received his degree as Licentiate in April, 1902, and a few months later the title of Advocate.

In 1906 he was elected to the Valparaiso Municipal Council; in May of the same year he became Mayor, and fulfilled the duties of this post until 1909; in that year he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies as representative of Valparaiso and Casablanca, and has been re-elected without intermission up to the legislative period

Enrique Bermúdez de la Paz.

that terminates in 1921. He served as vice-President of the Chamber from June to October 1918, as Minister of War and Marine from November 1918 to September 1919, and as Minister of the Interior from September to November, 1919.

Señor Bermudez de la Paz is a member of many Chambers of Commerce, and Employer's Associations throughout the Republic. In 1907 he received the distinction of the Legion d'honneur, as well as the Silver Medal of the Spanish Red Cross Society.

GUILLERMO RIVERA

Lawyer; public man; orator.

GUILLERMO RIVERA was born in 1868 at Concepción. He studied in the National Institute whence he proceeded to the University to prepare for the legal profession and in 1889 won his degree as Licentiate in Law.

His career in the public service began in 1884 as Clerk in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; in 1889 he was promoted to the supervision of the Consular Service Department, and during the revolutionary year of 1891 he officiated both as under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs and as private secretary to President Balmaceda.

After the latter's deposition, Señor Rivera settled in Valparaiso and devoted himself to his legal practice. One

Guillermo Rivera.

of the cases which he undertook in 1892 was the defence of the Chilian sailors engaged in the troublesome affair of the «Baltimore» in Valparaiso harbour, a defence that firmly established his reputation as a jurist.

He has lectured on International Law in the Lyceum of Valparaiso; he has officiated as City Councillor and as Director of the Elementary Education Committee, and has been a diligent member of the Temperance and Poor Students' Societies as well as of the Board of Charities.

He entered political life in 1900 when he was elected Deputy on the Liberal ticket and was a member of the Chamber as Deputy for Valparaiso till 1908; in 1901 he played an active part in furthering the candidacy of Señor Riesco for the Presidency; from 1904 till 1905 he was Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, and from 1909 to 1915 he was Senator for the province of Valparaiso.

He served as one of the members of the Commission appointed to represent the Senate at the Argentina Centenary celebrations of 1910. Two years later he was Minister of the Interior and ex-officio Premier, and in 1916 was named Councillor of State. In the same year he was defeated for re-election to the Senate, but in 1918, after a closely contested election, he was again chosen to represent the province of Valparaiso, and soon afterwards was made leader of the Liberal party, of which he is considered one of the ablest orators.

Augusto Orrego Luco

AUGUSTO ORREGO LUCO

Physician; writer; public man.

AUGUSTO ORREGO LUCO, the son of Antonio Orrego y Garmendia and Rosalía Luco de Orrego, was born on the second of May, 1848, in Valparaiso, attended the English school there, and for a year the National Institute in Santiago, completing his education thereafter in Valparaiso. In 1865 he entered the University, essaying both law and medicine at the same time; the former he soon relinquished but pursued his medical studies till in 1873 he won his degree as Doctor. For his doctoral thesis, which dealt with hallucinations, and propounded a like theory to that of the French Doctor Luys, he was elected to the French Academy of Scien-

ces. In 1874 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Medical School.

When the War of the Pacific broke out in 1879 he was placed in command of the garrison of Santiago, and from 1881 to 1891 he was city Physician in Santiago. From 1891 to 1896 he was Director of the Medical School and on the inauguration of the chair of mental diseases in 1891 was chosen to occupy it and held it until 1907. In 1893 he became a charter member of the Medical Association and since 1894 has been Academic member of the Faculty of Medicine. In 1918 he was named Corresponding Member of the Royal Spanish Academy. On his speciality of cerebral diseases and his theories thereon he has produced many studies and several treatises.

In political journalism he first figured in 1865 as contributor to a periodical circulated in manuscript, and afterwards wrote,—for «El Ferrocarril», for «El Mercurio» and for the leading re-

views, such as «La Revista Chilena», of which he was at one time editor, and the «Revista de Santiago», of which he was co-founder,-both political and psychological studies, one series in the last named review dealing with the character of Lord Bryon. In 1896 he was elected President of the Press Association.

He entered the Chamber of Deputies for Santiago in 1876, and representing other electoral districts and acting as its President in 1886, there continued till in 1888 came the breach with President Balmaceda, whose deposition from office Dr. Orrego endorsed in 1891, the year of the revolution.

On the advent of the Errázuriz administration in 1896, he became Minister of the Interior, and ex-officio Premier, and in the next year Minister of Education. The last named office he held again in 1916 in the first cabinet of President Sanfuentes.

JUAN ENRIQUE LAGARRIGUE

Positivist philosopher.

JUAN ENRIQUE LAGARRIGUE, the son of Juan Lagarrigue and Aurora Alessandri, was born on the twenty-eighth of January, 1852, in Valparaiso. After graduating from the National Institute of Santiago he entered the University and followed the courses in Law until in 1876 he was admitted to the Bar.

As early as 1875 he began to disseminate the doctrines of the Positivist philosophy in a series of articles wihch appeared in the Revista Chilena and which three years later were collected and published in a volume under the title of *Bocetos Filosóficos*. In 879, again in the Revista Chilena, he produced a second series of articles dealing with the laws of history which also ap-

peared subsequently in book form. He visited Europe in 1882 and spent some time in Paris becoming acquanted with the French positivist philosophers and conversant with their ideas; the results of his further studies and experience were embodied in the volume entitled *La Religión de la Humanidad* published in 1884. This work aroused considerable interest and drew forth from the eminent Spanish writer Juan Valera, a series of critical articles in the Imparcial of Madrid.

In the year 1890, when the shadow of the revolution that broke out in the following year was already visible, he published two brief studies on the political situation, entlitled *Manifiesto Positivista sobre la actual Crisis Política*, and *Dictámen Positivista sobre el Conflicto entre el Gobierno y el Congreso*. He has continued throughout his career to proclaim and defend his positivistic views with serenity and unfailing good-humor. His principal works are: *La se-*

paración de la Iglesia y del Estado, Santiago, 1884; *El Tránsito a la Religión de la Humanidad*, Santiago, 1884, and a series of letters, beginning with the *Carta a Don Juan Valera*, issued in 1888, addresed to notable persons such as Emperor William II, Archbishop Ireland, Tolstoi, Czar Nicholas II and Max Nordau.

PEDRO PRADO

Artist; critic; writer.

PEDRO PRADO was born on the eighth of October, 1886, in Santiago and received his education there in the National Institute which he left to follow the courses of architecture at the University, but did not complete them. Although he is not an architect by profession, he is nevertheless responsible for more than one addition to the buildings of Santiago, to whose improvement he has likewise contributed both by his work as a member of the Fine Arts Committee and by his critical articles and essays in the leading reviews of the day.

He has served as President of the Students' Federation, was delegate to the second Students' Congress held in

1910 at Buenos Aires, and to the third Congress held in 1912 at Lima.

Sr. Prado is known as a painter and as a sculptor, but he has achieved a far wider reputation in the field of literature with his work as a poet and novelist. His first volume of poems *El Llamado del Mundo*, was published in Santiago in 1913; *Pájaros Errantes* and *Los Diez* appeared in 1915. *Flores de Cardo*, in 1908; his first novel *La Reina de Rapa Nui*, of which the scene is laid in Easter Island, in 1915. In 1913 he issued a collection of essays entitled *Casa Abandonada*, and in 1916 a second collection of *Ensayos sobre Poesía y Arquitectura*.

ALBERTO DEL SOLAR

Soldier; writer; diplomat.

ALBERTO DEL SOLAR, the son of Domingo del Solar and Virginia Navarrete, was born in Santiago in 1860. He received his education in the National Institute, but in 1879 he abandoned the schools to take part in the War of the Pacific where he fought in nearly every battle and retired at its close with the rank of Captain.

Appointed to the Legation Staff in 1886, he accompanied Admiral Lynch and José Toribio Medina to Madrid where he was soon elected a member of the Artists and Writers' Society and awarded by King Alfonso the Cross of the order of Charles II. In the year following he was transferred as Military *attaché* to Paris and there turned

his attention to authorship, contributing articles, over the *nom de plume* of *Abel de Sorralto*, to many of the leading reviews, especialy noteworthy being two studies devoted to literary movements in South America, published in «La Revista Internacional» and in «El Espectador». At this time also he produced a book of travel entlited *De Castilla a Andalucía*, a volume of campaigning reminiscences, *Páginas de mi diario de campaña*, and a novel *Huincahual*, dealing with Araucanian customs, which was favorably received by competent critics.

On his return from Europe in 1890, Sr. del Solar fixed his residence in the Argentine capital and continued his work as an author and a defender of Chilean ideals. His satirical novel *Rastaquouère* added greatly to his reputation both in Europe and in America. In 1891, on the inauguration in Buenos Aires of a branch of the Royal Spanish Academy, there arose in the columns

of «La Nación» a debate on the Spanish language in which Sr. del Solar warmly maintained the right of South America to develope the language on its own lines. In the same year he published several historical studies and articles defending the aims and attitude of Chile in international matters, and was especially zealous in the controversy with the United States in the affair of the «Baltimoré» in Valparaiso harbour.

Still resident in Buenos Aires, Sr. del Solar continues both by his writings and lectures to disseminate information about his own country and South America generally.

Among his books, some of which have already been mentioned, are: *Páginas de mi Diario de Campaña*, Paris, 1888; *De Castilla a Andalucía*, Paris, 1889; *Rastaquouère*, Buenos Aires, 1890; *Valbuenismo y Valbuenadas*, Buenos Aires, 1893; *Contra la Marea*, Buenos Aires, 1894.

ALEJANDRO FUENZALIDA GRANDON

Journalist; educationalist.

ALEJANRO FUENZALIDA GRANDÓN, the son of José Fuenzalida and Eusebia Grandón, was born in 1865 at Copiapó. He received his education in the *Liceo* of Atacama and thence passed to the University where the degree of Licentiate in Law was conferred on him in 1889. While still a law–student he contributed freely to «El Atacameño» and and to «El Positivista», the organ of the Comtist school.

He was appointed inspector to the National Institute in 1885, and to the University in 1889, after three years being transferred to the Ministry of Public Instruction where he remained until 1899.

From 1894 till the year 1918 he was Professor of Geography and History in the National Institute; Professor of Administrative law in the University, 1900–1901; of Constitutional law in the High School of Commerce in 1902; of Aesthetics in the School of Art from 1909 to 1918, and of History in the Pedagogic Institute from 1913 to 1918. He is a member of the Faculty of Philosophy and Fine Arts and since 1890 has sat on the Board of University Examiners.

On several occasions he has been chosen delegate of the Chilean government to the meetings of international scientific societies, of many of which he is a member, and in 1911 he was charged with a study of the Prussian state system of instruction and of the organization of Public Museums in Europe.

After thirty-four years of service as an educationalist, Dr. Fuenzalida was honorably pensioned in 1918 and now

devotes himself, under the auspicies of the State University, to the preparation of a definitive edition of the works of José V. Lastarria and of Barros Arana. Articles from Dr. Fuenzalida's pen have appeared in all the Chilean periodicals of note and among his published works, are: *El valor histórico de la novela contemporánea*, 1889; *Historia del desarrollo intelectual de Chile*, 1903; *La evolución social de Chile*, 1906; and *Lastarria y su tiempo*, 2 vols. 1913.

LUIS BARROS BORGOÑO

Public man.

Luis Barros Borgoño, the son of Manuel Barros Arana and Eugenia Borgoño de Barros, was born in Santiago on the twenty-sixth of May, 1858. He received his secondary education in the National Institute from which he graduated in 1876 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy and Letters. He continued his studies in the Law School of the University of Chile, devoting part of his time to the teaching of history in the National Institute, and in 1880 was admitted to the Bar.

In 1883 he was appointed to the Chair of Documentary History in the Pedagogical Institute, and in the same year placed at the head of the Diplomatic Section in the Ministry of Foreign Re-

lations. As a result of his competency in this department he was selected for a special mission to the General Headquarters of the Army of Occupation in Lima. In 1884 he obtained in open competition the post of reporter to the Supreme Court and held this position until 1889 when was invited to assume the portfolio of War and the Navy in the cabinet formed by Sánchez Fontecilla. In consequence of disagreements with President Balmaceda, the entire cabinet resigned in January, 1890. During the year that followed Señor Barros Borgoño acted as secretary of the Liberal Convention, Director of the united political group; and member of the special committee charged with organizing the military elements for the revolution which was soon to follow. On January 7, 1891, at the outbreak of the revolution, an order for his arrest was issued, but he succeeded in avoiding detention and remained in Santiago during the stormy days of the party

struggle. After the decisive battle of Placilla, he was appointed by General Baquedano provisional Secretary of War until the Government committee could arrive from Iquique. In September, 1891, he was appointed treasurer *pro tem*, and in January, 1892, treasurer of the Caja de Crédito Hipotecario, a post which he held until 1901.

In March, 1892, he was appointed Minister of War and the Navy, and in 1894, Minister of Foreign Relations. In this capacity he materially advanced the final adjustment of Chile's relations with Bolivia. During the political crisis at the end of the administration of President Jorge Montt, it fell to Señor Barros Borgoño to form a new cabinet, in which he again held the post of Minister of War and the Navy, a peculiarly difficult position, as war with Argentina seemed imminent.

At the present time Señor Barros is Manager of the Caja de Crédito Hipotecario, and during the adminis-

tration of President Sanfuentes has held the post of Minister of Foreign Relations, in which capacity he signed for Chile the pact of the League of Nations.

He is a member of the Faculty of the University of Chile, and at one time was Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters. He is President of the Union Club and one of the members of the Chilean Academy. Besides frequent contributions to the principal magazines of his country, he has published numerous works on education and history, among them, *La Misión del Vicario Apostólico Dn. Juan Muzzi*, (1823–1825), 1883; *El Vice–Almirante Dn. Patricio Lynch*, 1886; *Las reformas de la enseñanza secundaria*, 1888; *Compendio de historia antigua de los Pueblos de Oriente*, 1888; *La Caja de Crédito Hipotecario*, 1897; *La negociación chileno–boliviana*, 1897.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

ISMAEL VALDES VALDES

Public official.

Ismael Valdés Valdés, the son of Manuel Valdés Vigil who was at one time Senator and Governor of Santiago, and Magdalena Valdés, was born in 1859 in Santiago de Chile and there received his education at the National Institute and afterwards at the University where he obtained his degree in Civil Engineering. His energies were early applied to teaching and to all that related to the betterment of civic conditions: For several years he was on the staff of the Abraham Lincoln School; he assisted in the foundation of the Temperance League as well as the Society for the Protection of Children, whose regulations in 1912 he helped to frame, and for a long period he was a

member of the volunteer Fire Brigade.

His political career began in 1885 when he entered Congress as Deputy for San Fernando, a district which he represented continously until 1897, and for which he was elected again in 1903. In the years 1894–5, and 1904–5, he was President of the Chamber and during his term of office achieved many useful reforms in Parliamentary practice whose rules are collated in his *Prácticas Parlamentarias*, a book which has run into many editions and is regarded as a *Vade mecum* in its subject. He was Minister of War in 1889 during the Administration of President Balmaceda, but took the side of the constitutional party in the Revolution and held office in 1905 under President Montt, again as Minister of War. He was a member of the Senate from 1906 to 1912, first for Colchagua and afterwards for Santiago, and for the same period served as President of the Liberal Party.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

Julio Vicuña Cifuentes.

JULIO VICUÑA CIFUENTES

Author; editor; critic.

JULIO VICUÑA CIFUENTES, the son of Benjamín Vicuña Solar, distinguished both as a poet and a public man, and Eudocia Cifuentes Larrilla, was born in La Serena, province of Coquimbo, on the first of March, 1865.

He went to school in his native town, entering the Seminary at the age of nine and five years later going to the *Liceo*. After another period of five years he won his degree of Bachelor of Arts and Philosophy from the University of Chile. Thereupon, in 1884, he removed to Santiago, intending to study Law, but his over-mastering vocation for literature, which had already led him while still at school to contribute verses and articles to the papers of La

Serena, now drew him irresistibly to the literary career. Abandoning the law he began a rapid and varied production in verse and prose, contributing freely stories, articles and poems to practically all of the periodicals of the capital. He served also as Editor of La Revista Cómica and, notwithstanding his laborious and productive literary activity, undertook also the duties of instructor in Spanish in the Miguel Amunátegui School.

In course of time he gave himself with increasing interest to linguistics and Folk-Lore. In this latter field he has been recognized as one of the leading authorities in Chile and his contributions on the subject have been highly valued on both continents.

Sr. Vicuña Cifuentes has been honored by election to learned societies at home and abroad: he is a member of the permanent commission for the publication of the Library of Chilean Authors, of the Council of Letters and

Music; of the Chilean Academy, of the Faculty of Arts of the University, of the Historical and Geographical Institute of San Pablo (Brazil) and Charter member of the Folk-Lore Society of Chile.

Among his published works are: *La muerte de Lautaro*, Santiago, 1898; *Las poesías Americanas del poeta brasilero Antonio Gonçález Díaz*, Santiago, 1903; *La Aurora de Chile*, (a republication of the first Chilian newspaper, issued in 1812), Santiago, 1903; *Instrucciones para recoger de la tradicion oral los romances populares*, Santiago, 1905; *Recuerdos* (a collection of his father's poems, with Introduction and Notes) Santiago, 1906; *Coa: Jerga de los delincuentes chilenos. Estudio y vocabulario*, Santiago, 1910; *Romances populares y vulgares recogidos de la tradición oral de Chile*; *Versificación Castellana: Sobre el imaginario verso yámbico de trece sílabas; Tres breves disertaciones: (1) De los versos dísilabos, trísilabos y tetrasílabos, (2)*

Del agudo en el heptasílabo de la copla de seguidilla, (3) *Del esdrújulo en la cesura del endecasílabo, y sobre un verso imaginario; Réplica*, Santiago, 1919 *Las Narraciones en prosa en la literatura popular chilena*, Santiago, 1920.

GUILLERMO BIANCHI

Writer.

GUILLERMO BIANCHI, better known by his *nom de plume* of Shanty, was born on the thirty-first of May, 1897, in Santiago, and was educated at the National Institute, whose courses he completed in 1912.

After a short experience as a post-office official, he joined the editorial staff of Las Ultimas Noticias, a Santiago evening paper, and, in addition to other work thereon, is responsible for the editorship of the page Artes y Letras. Besides being a journalist of repute, he is a popular writer of short stories that appear in the leading periodicals of the day, such as Zig-zag, and the Pacífico Magazine. In 1918 he collected and published a number

of these short stories in a volume with the title of *El Cura Sentimental*, which was in such demand as to be now out of print. His comedy *El Pecado de Juventud* was presented in the Santiago Theatre in 1919 by the Chilean Comedy Company, and published in 1920 by Messrs. Lefevre, and a drama entitled *Los Precursores* is promised for the next theatrical season. He has in hand also a new novel to be called *La Vida Oficinesca*.

In 1919 he was appointed reporter to the Commission for the study of labour problems in the Northern provinces, and his work in this capacity received warm commendation in the report of the Commissioners.

In 1917 he was elected a member of the *Ateneo* of Santiago, and in 1919, Director of the Students' Club.

VENTURA BLANCO VIEL

Public man.

VENTURA BLANCO VIEL was born in Santiago on the second of May, 1847, the son of the eminent Chilean writer Manuel Blanco Cuartín and Elisa Viel. He studied in the Santiago *Seminario* and then entered the Law School of the University of Chile, remaining there until his admission to the Bar in 1872.

He made his entrance into public life as early as 1867 when he was appointed Secretary of the Chilean Legation in Bolivia. He remained in that country a year and on his return to Chile actively associated himself with the Conservative Party. On two occasions he was editor of El Mercurio and was the sole editor of La Aurora

which bloomed and died in 1870 and 1871. In 1873 he was elected Deputy for the Department of Rancagua, was chosen Secretary of the Chamber, and for six consecutive periods was re-elected by his constituents.

When the Revolution broke out in 1891 Señor Blanco cast in his lot with the Congressional party and was forced to take refuge in Buenos Aires, reaching the Argentina capital after a painful journey through the province of Antofagasta across the Andes. Appointed War Counsellor he embarked in the *Almirante Blanco Encalada*, the flagship of the Congressional forces and took part in the Battle of Valparaiso. That year he was appointed Minister of War and the Navy and two years later, Minister of Foreign Relations, Worship and Colonization. In 1896 he was elected Senator from the Province of Santiago, in 1898 again appointed Minister of War, and on the reorganization of the Cabinet in 1899, was en-

trusted with the portfolio of Foreign Relations.

Señor Blanco has been an enthusiastic promoter of public instruction: he has served at one time or another as Professor of History in the Military School, Director of the Society of Primary Instruction, Director of the Evangelical Charitable Institute, and member of the Boards of Public Instruction and Public Charities. For the last ten years he has been Manager of the Guaranty Trust Bank (Banco Garantizador de Valores.).

GREGORIO AMUNATEGUI

Surgeon; Dean of the Medical School of the University of Chile.

GREGORIO AMUNÁTEGUI, the son of the noted historian and scholar, Miguel Luis Amunátegui, was born in Santíago on the fifteenth of March, 1868. He received his early education in the National Institute from which he passed to the Medical School of the University of Chile. Here he obtained his degree in Medicine and Surgery in October 1891, on presenting the thesis, *Embarazo extra-uterino*, which was honored by publication in the Annals of the University.

The year of his graduation he lent valuable service to the Constitutional forces in their struggle against President Balmaceda, and at the close of

Hugaio Amunátegui.

the conflict was given the rank of Major in the Medical Staff. After peace was restored he was sent to Europe by the Ministry of Public Instruction to study general surgery and army sanitation. He remained abroad five years and spent the greater part of his time in Berlin where he acted as assistant in the clinic of Professor Bergmann.

He has been prominent in public affairs: Upon his return to Chile in 1897 he was elected Professor of Surgery in the Medical School of the University, a position which he holds at the present time; he has shared largely in the organization of the hospitals of Santiago where he has performed many remarkable operations; in 1915 he was Minister of Public Instruction, and since 1916 has been a member of the State Council of Instruction; he is a member of the Santiago Board of Public Charities, and has been Vice-President of the Superior Council of Charities in which is centralized the com-

plex service of Public Aid in Chile; and he has recently been commissioned to visit the principal countries of Western Europe to study medical education.

He has been a member of many scientific gatherings: delegate to the International Medical Congress in Rome, 1894, to the General Congress of Public Instruction in Santiago, 1902, to the Fourth Scientific Congress in Lima in 1908–9; the International Congress held in Buenos Aires in 1910; the Pan-American Congress in Lima in 1913, and the Congress of Public Charities in Santiago in 1917. At these and other scientific gatherings he has presented reports and papers which have been recognized as valuable contributions to medical science. He has also for many years been a constant contributor to the medical press of both continents. In addition he has published: *Apuntes de Cirugía*, Santiago, 1908, which is used as a text-book and has passed through several editions.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

CARLOS ROBERTO MONDACA CORTES

Teacher; writer.

Carlos Roberto Mondaca Cortés, the son of Juan José Mondaca and Virginia Cortés, was born in Vicuña, province of Coquimbo, on the twenty-ninth of November, 1881. He received his early education in the Seminario La Serena and in 1900 passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Letters. Choosing for his life work the teaching profession, he entered the Pedagogical Institute, though pursuing at the same time a few courses in the Law School of the Catholic University. In 1903 he fulfilled the necessary requirements for his degree from the Pedagogical Institute and received the title of State Professor of Spanish.

Since his graduation he has taught Spanish in the Liceo Santiago and in the Liceo José V. Lastarria. In 1918 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the University of Chile and holds this position at the present time. In 1910 he published a volume of poetry entitled *Por los Caminos*, and later collaborated with Max Jara in dramatizing Blest Gana's famous novel *Durante la Reconquista*, which has been produced in Santiago with considerable success. With Max Jara he has also written an original drama entitled *La Ruina*.

M Magellanes Moure

MANUEL MAGALLANES MOURE

Poet; painter; critic.

MANUEL MAGALLANES MOURE was born in 1878 at La Serena and gained his schooling at the National Institute. In 1905 he was elected by popular vote to the town council of San Bernardo, the capital of La Victoria, and in 1908, on his re-election, was chosen Mayor.

Sr. Magallanes has cultivated several fields of artistic endeavour; he is a constant exhibitor at the Annual Salons of Santiago, and his pictures have received, on several occasions, honourable mention from the jury. His work as a critic and writer on artistic matters has for the most part appeared in the columns of El Mercurio of Santiago, but he has contributed both poems and stories to almost all the Chilean as well as many other Spanish-American magazines.

In 1902–3 he was made editor of the magazine Chile Ilustrado, and contributed many articles to El Mundial Magazine, which, until the year 1914, was conducted in Paris by Rubén Darío. Sr. Magallanes is the President of the Artists' and Writers' Society and a Director of the Santiago *Ateneo*.

He has published several volumes of poems, all of which have appeared in Santiago: *Facetas*, in 1902; *Matices*, in 1903; *La Jornada*, in 1910, and *La Casa junto al Mar*, in 1918.

He has also published two pieces for the theatre entitled *La Batalla*, and *Lluvia de Primavera*, which appeared in 1912, and a collection of stories *¿Qué es Amor?*, in 1915.

LUIS ANTONIO VERGARA

Lawyer; public official.

LUIS ANTONIO VERGARA, the son of the statesman José Ignacio Vergara y Urzúa and Matilde Ruiz y Fontecilla, was born in Santiago on the twenty-fourth of May, 1865. He was educated at the Lyceum in Talca and at the University where he studied law until in April 1886 he obtained his degree of Licentiate and his title of Advocate. In the following year, with the advent of Sr. Balmaceda to the Presidency, Señor Vergara began his public career with an appointment as sub-Secretary in a Ministry then newly instituted—that of Industry and Public Works.

In 1892 he co-operated in the reorganization of the Liberal Democratic Party and was elected its President. At

this period he took a keen interest in journalism and helped to found La República, contributing as well to El Diario, El Republicano, and La Nueva República. His political experience began in 1894 with his election to the Chamber of Deputies to represent Chillán. For this district he was again elected in 1897; in 1900 he represented the department of San Carlos, and from 1903 to 1906, Talca. In the following year he was elected to the Upper House as Senator for the province of Cautin, and there sat till 1912. From November, 1904, till August, 1905, he was Minister of Foreign Affairs, and from June to October of the same year, Minister of the Interior. He was at one time Professor of Law in the Catholic University of Santiago. In 1912 he retired from political life and now devotes himself to the practice of the profession of which he is a leading member and to the direction of several important commercial and mining corporations.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

ROBERTO HUNEEUS GANA

Lawyer; writer.

Roberto Huneeus Gana, the son of Jorge Huneeus Zegers and Domitila Gana y Cruz, was born in Santiago in 1867. He studied in the school of Enrique Ballacey and in that of the French Fathers, while later in the University he won the degrees of Bachelor of Philosophy and of Licentiate in Law. He taught in the National Institute from 1885 to 1888, but in the following year was appointed Inspector and adjunct-Professor of Canon Law in the University. In 1890 he was Professor of Constitutional Law and Examiner in History, and from 1904 to 1906 adjunct-Professor of the Philosophy of Law as well as of Penal Law in the same faculty.

During the revolution of 1891 he

served as Captain with the Constitutional forces and won honorable mention for his conduct at the battle of Placilla. He was Secretary of Legation in Paraguay and Uruguay in 1895 and a year later, of the confidential mission to the Argentine government. For several periods he has been elected on the Committee of the Liberal party and was one of the founders and directors of the Liberal club «El Progreso», and of the *Ateneo* of Santiago. In 1909 he was nominated Minister of War and Marine and in 1919, member of the Santiago Court cf Appeals.

His work as a poet and essayist has appeared for thirty years in the leading journals. Much of it has been collected and published in book form and his *Dramas* and *Oda a los Mártires de Iquique* were honoured with the highest awards. He is now engaged in editing the works of the brothers Arteaga Alemparte.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

CARLOS ALDUNATE SOLAR

Public man; teacher.

CARLOS ALDUNATE SOLAR was born in Santiago on the eleventh of May, 1856, the son of Pedro Aldunate Carrera and Amalia Solar, both of distinguished old Chilean families. He received his university preparation in the National Institute and after completing his Law Courses in the University of Chile, was admitted to the Bar in 1873.

Three years later he began his political career as substitute Deputy for the Department of Caupolicán. In 1886 he was appointed Professor of Civil Law in the University of Chile. He has also been Professor of Civil Law and Forensic Practice in the Catholic University. Apart from his University work he has distinguished himself in the practice

of Law: he has been counsel for many years for the Maipo Canal Company, the Santiago Board of Public Charities, the Farmers' Bank and the Loan Bank (Banco Hipotecario) of Chile. Since 1909 he has been a member of the Senate and at one time was president of that body. During his term of office he has presented many important measures which later became laws.

He has published numerous law studies and has been a frequent contributor to the *Anales de la Universidad*, the *Revista de Derecho y Jurisprudencia* and the *Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería*.

Arturo Alessandri.

ARTURO ALESSANDRI PALMA

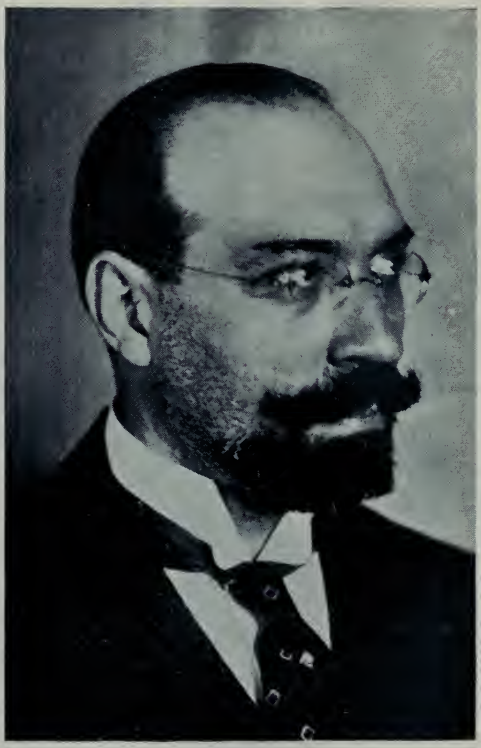
Public man.

Arturo Alessanri Palma was born in Linares in 1868, the son of Pedro Alessandri and Susana Palma. He pursued his academic studies in the Sacred Hearts School of Santiago and after finishing his course there obtained a position as head of one of the departments of the National Library. Taking advantage of his leisure hours he studied law in the University of Chile and in 1873 was admitted to the Bar.

He associated himself with the Progressive Club, an association which brought before the public the liberal ideas of its members through a magazine published under its auspices. He was also a member of the Liberal Party and in 1890 was appointed Secretary

of the Executive Committee. He was chosen Secretary of the Convention of 1896 and proved a valiant supporter of the candidacy of Federico Errázuriz Echáurren. The department of Curicó elected him Deputy in 1897, an office which he held in consecutive terms until 1909. In 1898 he was appointed Minister of Industry and Public Works and during his year of service in this capacity he visited the Northern provinces of Chile, stimulating national industries and developing a number of plans for new railroads. From 1909 to 1912 he was Deputy from the department of Vichuquen and from 1915 to the present date has been Senator for Tarapacá. In 1918 the triumph of the Liberal Party brought about his appointment to the Ministry of the Interior.

Señor Alessandri Palma is well known as an orator and an enthusiastic supporter of liberal and advanced ideas.



Guillermo Pérez de Arce

GUILLERMO PEREZ DE ARCE

Public man; journalist.

GUILLERMO PEREZ DE ARCE was born in Valdivia on the eighteenth of February, 1873, the son of Hermógenes Pérez de Arce and Rosalía Adriazola. He received his secondary education in the National Institute and his law training in the University of Chile where he won the degree of Licenciate in Law in 1895.

His public career began in 1889 when he was appointed Clerk in the Ministry of Foreign Relations. In that office he received rapid promotion and in 1894 was made head of the Consular Department. In the following year he made an official visit to the Magellan territory and in 1896 visited the provinces of Llanquihue and Chiloé on which occasion, in recognition of his services,

the city of Punta Arenas named one of its streets in his honor. In 1896 he was appointed Secretary of the European Agency of Colonization, and while in France attended the Free School of Political Sciences in Paris. On his return to Chile he was appointed Secretary of the Naval Board.

In 1906 he retired from public office to become Editor of El Mercurio of Valparaiso and later became Editor of El Mercurio of Santiago, a position which he holds at the present time. As director of this paper he organized in 1917 a series of lectures on illiteracy and popular education in which the best known educators of Chile lent their aid toward arousing the country to the necessity of obligatory primary instruction.

He has been a member and director of the Liga Protectora de Estudiantes Pobres, member of the Society of Primary Instruction, and member and captain of the Fire Company of Santiago.

LUCILA GODOY
(Gabriela Mistral)

Poetess.

LUCILA GODOY was born on the seventh of April, 1889, at Vicuña and was educated at the Lyceum of that town and at the Teachers' Training College in Santiago. Of strongly marked temperament and retiring disposition, she resolved, on the completion of her studies, to leave the city and in a quiet country life devote herself to teaching and to poetry. From 1905 until 1918 she was teacher in the Girls' School at Los Andes, in the foot-hills of the Cordilleras, whose wild scenery has inspired some of her best verse and endowed it with its peculiar quality and charm. In 1915 with her *Sonetos de la Muerte* she won the highest award in the Floral Contest of Santiago.

In 1918 she was appointed head-

mistress of a school at Punta Arenas in the far South of Chile and from that secluded spot has continued her contributions, not only to the periodical press of her own country and that of the South American Continent, but also to the Mundial Magazine which the Nicaraguan poet Rubén Darío conducted in Paris. Many of her poems have been translated by Marcela Auclair into French verse.

For the emotional powar and grace of form in her lyric work, Gabriela Mistral is considered by many competent critics as being, since the death of Delmira Agustini of Uruguay, the foremost of the women poets of South America. Her best known published poems are: *Los Sonetos de la Muerte*, *Hablando al Padre*, *El arbol dice*, *Tarde*, *Los versos de Noviembre*, *La Maestra Rural*, *Interrogaciones*, *El Ruego*, *Himno al Arbol*, *Amo Amor*, *Yo no se cuales manos*, *Coplas*, *Al Señor*, *¿Sientes allá abajo?*

MATEO MARTINEZ QUEVEDO

Dramatist.

MATEO MARTINEZ QUEVEDO, the son of José M. Martínez Egros and Dolores Quevedo y Cornejo was born in Santiago on the twenty-first of September, 1848. He received his early education in the Santo Domingo School and later attended the National Institute of Santiago.

After successfully passing the required examination he was appointed Guardian of Minors in Curepto. In 1891 he became an official of the postal administration and remained in that service many years. Meantime he had begun to write plays which became increasingly popular.

The dramatic works of Señor Martínez are meritorious for their repres-

entation of national themes: He has written, *Consecuencia de los Celos*, presented for the first time in 1896 at the Teatro Odeon in Valparaiso, *Descanso Dominical*, *a* comedy in one act presented at the Theatre of the Cerro Santa Lucía, August 15, 1904, *Joaquín Murieta*, 1904, a zarzuela, and the comic playlet *En Vísperas de Elecciones*. His masterpiece, however, is *Lucas Gómez*, the success of which has been truly remarkable. From its first production in Curicó in June 1885 up to 1916, the play had been given more than two thousand three hundred and twenty-six times and up to the present time has passed through ten editions. The novelty of national themes on the Chilean stage and the extraordinary success of the first good example inspired other playwrights to seek their subjects in the life of the Chilean people. It may well be said that Señor Martínez is the founder of the National drama of Chile.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

JORGE HÜBNER BEZANILLA

Poet.

JORGE HÜBNER BEZANILLA, the son of Carlos Luis Hübner, was born on the third of October, 1892, in Petropolis, Brazil, where his father was stationed as *Chargé d'affaires* for Chile.

From his early youth Sr. Hübner has shown poetical talent and has written many lyrics and fugitive poems which have appeared in newspapers and other ephemeral publications. He has been both editor and teacher: he acted for a time as Professor of Aesthetics in the National Conservatory of Music and Declamation, and was also, in association with Vicente García Huidobro, a founder of the magazine *Musa Joven.*

Although he has published no book of poems, his work is widely known

and appreciated. He contributed much to *Prosa y Verso*, published in 1909, and many of his poems are to be found in the extensive collection, *Selva Lírica*, published in Santiago in 1917.

REBECA MATTE DE IÑIGUEZ

Sculptress.

Rebeca Matte de Iñiguez, the daughter of the diplomat Augusto Matte, who at one time was Chilean Minister to both France and Great Britain, was educated partly in her own country and partly in Europe, where, under the direction of the well known French sculptor Puech, she completed her art studies. Before finally leaving Chile in 1888 to take up her residence in Florence, where she has her study and where she teaches in the Government Schools of Art, she had exhibited a statue of a feminine figure «La Vida« now in the Fine Arts Museum of Santiago.

She is a regular contributor to European and American exhibitions and

has won awards at Santiago, Buffalo Florence and Paris. She has steadfastly practiced her art, toilsome for a woman and has achieved a reputation with work that makes its appeal not only by a sufficient correctness of form and suavity of line, but also by its sentimen and feminine choice of subject. Among her best known statues are: *Horatius Greece; The Secret of the Sphinx; Grief Revelation*, and *The Ecstacy of Sta. Theresa.*

N. Fredeau

NICASIO TONDREAU VALIN

Lawyer; teacher; poet.

NICASIO TONDREAU VALIN, the son of Luis Tondreau and Adela Valin, French Canadians, was born in La Serena on the twenty-fifth of October, 1861, and was educated in the public schools of Ovalle, in the Seminary of La Serena and the University of Chile. He won his title of Advocate in 1886, but did not pursue the profession, turning his attention rather to journalism and teaching. He was first a member of the staff of El Tamaya in Ovalle; in 1886 he wrote for El Imperial and the Libertad Electoral of Santiago; in 1887 for La Epoca, in 1888 for La Tribuna, in 1889 for El Progreso of Iquique and besides for La Lectura and the Revista de Artes y Letras.

He has also held various posts in the public service: in 1889 he was attached to the Legation in La Paz; in 1891 he was Captain in the Constitutional army and Head of the Department of Iquique in the Ministry of War; in the same year he was promoted to the rank of Lieut. Colonel and was made Governor of Maule; in 1892 he was Governor of Linares.

His career as teacher began in 1897 when he became Professor of Natural Sciences in the Liceo of Chillán and was later made Rector, a post which he still holds.

In addition to his journalistic work which has been extensive, he has written the following books; *Los Balmacedonautas*, an epic poem, 1885; *Penumbras*, a poem; *Reseña histórica sobre el Liceo de Chillán*, 1918.

LEONARDO ELIZ SOTO

Poet; teacher.

LEONARDO ELIZ SOTO, the son of Pedro Fernando Eliz, a native of France, and Ruperta Soto, was born on the sixth of November, 1861, in Santiago and there was educated in the schools of the city and in the National Institute.

He chose teaching for his profession and for thirty years has taught geography, Spanish and literature in the Liceo of Valparaiso. Meantime he has cultivated his gift for poetry which has been appreciated and honored: he has been awarded prizes in several Floral Contests and has been elected a member of the Academy of Letters of Pernambuco and Bahía, both in Brazil.

He has published many articles and

poems in periodicals and is the author of the following books: *Musas Chilenas*, 1889; *América y Colón*, 1892; *Un Héroe del Trabajo*, 1893; *Las Rosas*, 1902; *Los Cantos del Sabiá*, translations of articles and poems of notable Brazilian authors; *Reseña histórica del Liceo de Valparaíso, desde* 1862 *hasta* 1912; *Apoteósis de Cervantes en el Parnaso*, 1916.

FRANCISCO ROJAS HUNEEUS

Engineer.

FRANCISCO ROJAS HUNEEUS, the son of Manuel Rojas Mandiola and Laura Huneeus, was born on the thirteenth of August, 1877, in Valparaiso, but was educated in Santiago at the National Institute. He obtained his degree of Bachelor in Mathematics in 1893 and some years later that of Agronomical Engineer.

He has had an active career and has held many posts in his special province. From 1898 to 1903 he was Head of the Agricultural School of Concepción and also of the Agricultural Society of the South; from 1903 to 1913 he was in charge of the Agronomical Station of Santiago, and Professor in the Agricultural Institute; during 1907 and 1908

he was Government Delegate to represent Chile at the Centenary of the Argentine Republic and in the Scientific Congress held in Buenos Aires. In 1913 he was placed in charge both of the Normal School and of the Institute of Agriculture; in 1915 he was made General Director of the Department of Agriculture.

He has taken a responsible part also in organizations outside of his special field of work; he has served on the Board of the Union Club and on those of the tional Guardians of Infancy and the Maternity Home.

Sr. Rojas has written many special articles and is the author of the following books: *Apuntes de Química Agrícola; Química General; Análisis cualitativo; Fabricación de mantequilla; El estado de la Agricultura en Chile.*

JOSE MARIA VALDERRAMA

Senator; land-owner.

José María Valderrama the son of José María Valderrama Rojas and Mercedes Lira, was born in the year 1848 in the town of San Fernando, but was educated in Santiago, at the National Institute and the University where he read Law and gained the title of Advocate in 1878.

During the War of the Pacific he held the office of Governor of the Province of Colcagua and has since held other political offices: he has served as a member of the Council and as Mayor of San Fernando for several terms; for three terms he was Deputy for the Province, and from 1912 until the present he has been its Senator.

He is the Head of the Liberal Party.

VICTOR DOMINGO SILVA

Poet; novelist; playwright.

VICTOR DOMINGO SILVA was born in 1882 at Tongoy. His career as a writer began when he was scarcely more than a boy and his youthful work in provincial newspapers is characterised by strongly individualistic tendencies and aspirations after the fullest personal liberty. His first poems were published in 1901 in the magazine «Pluma y Lápiz» and his first volume. *Hacia allá*, in 1906. Depicting as it does the distinctive national types and traits with scenic effects purely Chilean, this work is said to reflect, with a certain diffuseness in its too liberal transcript, both their qualities and their defects. *El Derrotero*, published in 1908; *La Selva Florida*, in 1911, and *El Romancero Naval*, with

a marked family likeness have, together with greater simplicity, greater poetical beauty, and contain, in the opinion of his countrymen, the best expression of his lyrical gifts.

As a dramatist, Sr. Silva has gained an extensive reputation on both sides of the Cordilleras, chiefly with his amusing comedies, of which the most popular are *Como la Ráfaga*, *El Pago de una Deuda*, *A bordo* and *Primer Acto*, but also with a serious drama entitled *Nuestras Víctimas*.

He has made his mark as a writer of short stories and novels, the best known being *Golondrina de Invierno* and *Desde de lo Alto*, a story of Santiago life dramatically told, which he published under another name.

In addition to his purely literary activities Sr. Silva has figured in political life as Radical Deputy for Copiapó in the period 1916–1918. He is a welcome lecturer before many literary and artistic institutions such as the *Ate-*

neo; he had part as well in the foundation of the Society of Dramatists, of the Artists' and Writers' Society, and, when on the staff of El Mercurio in 1909, of the Universidad Popular, before which he was a frequent exponent of the rights and duties of the citizen.

A selection of his poems was published in 1919 as *Las mejores poesías de Víctor Domingo Silva* and, besides the works already mentioned, there have appeared: *Las provincias del Norte*, 1909, and *Monografía Histórica de Valparaíso*, 1910.

LUIS RISOPATRON SANCHEZ

Geographer; public official.

LUIS RISOPATRÓN SÁNCHEZ was born in Valparaiso on the twenty-third of August, 1869, the son of Francisco Risopatrón and Virginia Sánchez. He received his secondary education in the Radford English School and the National Institute of Santiago. From the latter he entered the University of Chile, obtaining the degrees of Bachelor in Mathematics and Geographic Engineer in 1889 and the title of Civil Engineer in 1893.

After his graduation he secured the post of Civil Engineer for the Boundary Commission and held this post until 1905 when he was appointed Head of the Commission. In 1907 a Surveying Office was established in the De-

partment of Colonization and Señor Risopatrón was made its Director. He served in this capacity until 1914 when the office was discontinued and in the following year he retired from public life.

His work as an Engineer has brought him honors both at home and abroad: In 1908 he was Government Delegate to the International Geodetic Association; in the following year, elected an Academic member of the Faculty of Mathematics and Political Sciences in the University of Chile; he is Corresponding Member of the Argentine Scientific Society, of the Geographical Society of Lima, the Society of Peruvian Engineers and in 1918 he was awarded a gold medal from the Historical and Geographical Society of Chile for his distinguished services to the country.

In addition to numerous monographs on the much vexed problem of Chilean frontiers, he has written a *Reseña General acerca del estado actual de la car-*

ografía Americana, 1909, a *Rapport sur les travaux Géodesiques au Chili*, 1909, and *El Mineral del Teniente y el río Cachapoal*, 1916. He has also published a *Carta General de Chile*, 1910, and in the «Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía» of 1917 and 1918 he published an important study of the errors and deficiencies of the Map of Chile.

WASHINGTON LASTARRIA

Mining engineer.

WÁSHINGTON LASTARRIA, the son of José Victorino Lastarria and Jesús Villarroel, was born on the seventeenth of February, 1846, in the city of Santiago and there was educated in the National Institute and in the University. In 1868 he won the degree of Mining Engineer with distinction and entered at once upon the practise of his calling. During the first ten years he was occupied in private employment, but in 1878 he took charge of the classes in Metallurgy in the University, in 1892 he was elected Dean *pro tem* of the Faculty of Mathematics, and in 1894 was made a member of the Faculty.

In 1879 he served on the committee

Wáshington Lastarria.

of engineers appointed to put in order the fortifications of Valparaiso in the War of the Pacific; in 1884 he was commissioned to organize the quarantine of Santiago against the epidemic of cholera; in 1889 he was appointed by the government to visit Europe and select instructors to put into operation the new plan of professional studies.

On his return to Chile in 1891 he resumed his university courses and in 1894 was made Head of the Division of Mines and Geography in the Department of Public Works, and Inspector of the Nitrate properties.

Señor Lastarria has executed important works in mining engineering: he constructed the principal tunnel in the Tamayo Mines in Coquimbo Province; he planned and built the copper smelting works at the foot of Mt Tamayo in Cerrillos; he re-built the smelter in the port of Tongoi, and, with the aid of a foreign engineer, built the great wharf in the same port.

ONOFRE AVENDAÑO

Labor leader.

ONOFRE AVENDAÑO, the son of Pedro N. Avendaño and Elvira Flores, was born on the twenty-fifth of May, 1877, at Talca, where in the private school of Señor Rodríguez he received his elementary education. Although he distinguished himself in his studies, he was obliged, on account of his father's death, to abandon them and to follow his father's trade, that of a tailor. After working for some time as a journeyman he was at last able with his savings to start a business of his own, which he has since carried on successfully.

At an early age he began to devote his attention to labour questions, and by means of lectures and articles contributed to La Democracia, El Siglo

XX, La Opinión, and other journals, to disseminate his own ideas concerning their solution. As a means of still further extending the scope and reach of his convictions, he has written a number of short plays which, although in technique artless, appeal strongly by their subject matter and their moral to those for whom they are designed. In 1908 he was connected with the Workingmen's Building Society of Santiago, and before that body delivered a series of lectures on thrift.

As a member of the Democratic Party he has proved himself an effective organizer, and in the Workmen's societes, of which he is a member, a ready speaker of force and character on the diverse aspects of the labour problem.

BRIGIDA WALKER GUERRA.

Teacher.

Brígida Walker Guerra, the daughter of Juan Walker Fleming and Rosario Guerra, was born on the twenty–third of August, 1863, in Copiapó. She obtained her early education in Valparaiso at the Girls' High School and later graduated from the Teachers' Normal School of Santiago in 1889.

She has passed her life in the teaching profession and has been honoured by various public appointments: in 1905 she was a meméer of the committee to organize the Teachers' Normal School of Valparaiso; in 1911 she served on the committee sent to Buenos Aires and Montevideo to study normal schools; from 1908 to 1913 she

Brígida Walker.

was a member of the Council of Primary Education; at the present time she is Head of the First Teachers' Normal School for Women of Santiago.

She has written much on educational subjects and her works include: *Curso de Pedagojía*, translated from the French, 1917; *Desarrollo del Programa Moral*, 1919; *Detalle del Programa de Educación Cívica.*, 1919.

CARLOS ACUÑA

Author.

CARLOS ACUÑA was born at Cauquenes in the province of Maule on the first of October, 1889, and was educated in the Lyceum of his native town and in the University in Santiago where he won his degree of Bachelor of Philosophy and Letters in 1908, and later continued his studies in Law. With a strong natural literary bent he pursued his University course no farther, but devoted himself to journalistic work, contributing articles, poems and short stories to the Pacífico Magazine, El Mercurio, and other periodicals both at home and abroad.

In politics he has taken an active part as member of the National Party for which he has acted as Vice–President

of its propaganda section and as Secretary of its Executive Council.

The literary work of Señor Acuña, especially his short stories, has won considerable acceptance for its faithful and vigorous rendering of national types and colour.

In 1907 he published under the title of *Floración Agreste* a collection of essays in prose and verse; in 1913, *Flor de Tierra*, consisting of short stories and poems, and in 1917, *Vaso de Arcilla*, a volume of poems.

NICOLAS NOVOA VALDES

Journalist; diplomat.

NICOLÁS NOVOA VALDÉS, the son of Nicolás Novoa and Elvira Valdés, was born on the twenty-eighth of November, 1882, in Santiago and there was educated in the National Institute, in the Seminary, in the San Pedro Nolasco School, and the University. He studied law and in due course was granted the title of Advocate; he did not, however, practise the profession but gave himself for some years to journalism: from 1900 to 1905 he was a member of the staff of El Mercurio, rising to be Editor. In 1911 he entered the diplomatic service, first as Librarian and Editor of the State Department; in 1913 he was appointed Secretary of Legation, and in 1914 *chargé d'*

affaires in La Paz; from 1915 to 1918 he was Secretary of Legation in Río de Janeiro; in 1918, on his return to Chile, he was appointed Head of the Consular Service.

Señor Novoa Valdes has continued to write, contributing to magazines and producing fantastic and ironical stories which are much appreciated; he has also written in a more sober vein, and in 1912 published a volume on *Los Problemas Sociales*.

ENRIQUE BARRENECHEA NARANJO

Librarian; teacher.

ENRIQUE BARRENECHEA NARANJO was born in Santiago on the fifteenth of July, 1865, the son of Francisco de Paula Barrenechea and Carmen Naranjo. He began his studies in the National Institute at the age of nine and remained there until 1884 when he received the degree of Bachelor in Philosophy and Letters. After his graduation he remained as one of the library staff, pursuing at the same time Law Courses in the University of Chile. In 1888 he graduated from the University with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and Political Sciences. Still retaining his position in the library of the National Institute, he entered on courses

in Geography and History in the Pedagogical Institute and in 1905 was awarded his title of State Professor. His thesis, *Don Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa* was published in the Revista Nacional in 1906.

From 1908 to 1911 he was substitute-Professor of Documentary History in the Pedagogical Institute, having been nominated by José Toribio Medina who then held the position of Professor. Since 1894 he has also been one of the examiners in the University of Chile. He has been Professor in the *Liceo* «Miguel Luis Amunátegui», in the Superior Institute of Commerce, and in the Military Academy. The latter position he holds to-day as well as that of Professor of Political Economy and Civic Education in the Girl's *Liceo* N.° 5.

As assistant and Director of the Library of the National Institute he has directed the arrangement and publication of its catalogues and was also

associated with the eminent Bolivian bibliographer Gabriel René Moreno in the compiling of the *Biblioteca Peruana* and the supplements to his *Biblioteca Boliviana*. He has also assisted in cataloguing the Library of Congress and that of the Pedagogical Institute.

In 1913, on the occasion of the celebration of the Centenary of the National Institute, he wrote a monograph on the development of the Institute under its various Rectors which was published in the Annals of the University.

A. Bolquez Solaj.

ANTONIO BORQUEZ SOLAR

Journalist; poet; teacher.

ANTONIO BÓRQUEZ SOLAR, the son of Antonio Bórquez Díaz and Manuela Solar y Berenguer, was born in Ancud (Chiloé) on the twenty-sixth of July, 1874. He began his education in the schools of his native city and there too saw his first composition in print in the pages of La Juventud. After his graduation from the Ancud *Liceo* he removed to Santiago to enter the Pedagogical Institute where he was chosen a member of the Academy of the Institute and where he wrote a number of articles on pedagogy for La Libertad Electoral. He graduated in 1892 as Professor of Spanish and Gymnastics.

In the following year he was appointed Professor in the *Liceo* of Los Angeles

and during his residence in that city served also as editor of El Progresista. He returned to Santiago in 1904 to take the position of Professor of Spanish in the Barros Arana School, which place he holds today. He is a director of the *Ateneo* of Chile, Member of the Latin-American Union, of the Scientific Society of Chile, and corresponding Member of the Academy of San Salvador. In addition to his contributions to the magazines mentioned above he has also contributed frequently to the Revista Santiaguina, La Revista Cómica, La Ley, El Nuevo Siglo, La Razón, El Mercurio and La Nación. He is the author of: *Psicología colectiva aplicada*, 1904; *La epopeya de Chile: La Araucana*, 1911; and *La Quintrala* which was awarded first prize by the Committee of Fine Arts and first prize in the Theatrical Contest Guerrero Díaz de Mendoza. These as well as his prose, were all issued in Santiago.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

ENRIQUE VILLEGAS

Diplomat; public man.

ENRIQUE VILLEGAS, the son of Enrique Villegas Encalada, one time Senator of the Republic, and Filomena Echiburú, was born in 1874 in the province of Atacama. He was educated at Radford's English School in Santiago whence he proceeded to the University and pursued the law courses till in 1896 he successfully passed his final examinations, two years under the age requisite to receive the Advocate's title.

His political career dates from 1900 when he was elected on the Liberal Democratic ticket as Deputy for the department of Vallenar. In 1903 he represented Copiapó and in 1906 was again elected for Vallenar. On the termination of the electoral period in 1909

he made a tour of study lasting a year through the countries of Europe. In 1912 he was elected to Congress for the district of Taltal and Tocopilla for the usual three-year period, was appointed Minister of Public Instruction, and afterwards, in January, 1913, Minister of Foreign Affairs which post he held till September, 1914. During his parliamentary career he was instrumental in furthering the progress of public works, especially of railway construction, in the provinces which he represented, and as Foreign Minister, labored assiduously to further the conferences held at Niagara Falls by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, and the United States touching the pacification of Mexico.

He was also active in fostering trade relations between Chile and Europe by means of new steamship lines. In 1918 he was appointed Minister to Italy.

Otto Georgi.

OTTO GEORGI

Artist.

Otto Georgi was born at Valdivia in 1890. At an early age he showed so marked a taste for drawing that, when his education at the Lyceum of his native town was finished, his parents, at considerable pecuniary sacrifice, sent him to study at the School of Art in Santiago. For three years he followed the prescribed courses and returned to Valdivia in 1908 only to find no opportunity there of realising his artistic aspirations. For a time he worked as a lithographic draughtsman, but in 1913 again enrolled himself as a student in the School of Art, at that time under the direction of the eminent Spanish painter Sotomayor. With his inspiring guidance, Sr. Georgi progressed rapidly

and between 1913 and 1915 not only bore off many prizes but found his special field in decorative composition of classic aim and feeling.

In the private exhibitions of his works held in 1915 and 1917 his abil-i ies in decorative design were more clearly evinced in ceramic and mosaic work, to which he devotes much of his attention.

In 191 he was awarded a medal at the Salon of Santiago to which he usually contributes.

DANIEL DE LA VEGA

Poet.

Daniel de la Vega was born on the thirtieth of June, 1892, at Quilpué and was educated in the Lyceum of his native town. Before he attained his majority he had begun writing verse which, scattered as it was through miscellaneous periodicals, attracted little attention to its author, but once collected in his first volume entitled *El Calor del Terruño* was at once recognized as the work of a true poet, light and delicate in its form, of a considerable imaginative range, and of an arresting mysticism. In 1913 a second volume entitled *La Música que pasa* was likewise well received, and won a wide popularity. The central theme of *La Vida de Siempre*, published in 1914, the ever-present

misery of the great city, though its details may appear irredeemably prosaic, is nevertheless effectively treated by the poet. In his later productions de la Vega has frequently interspersed with his verses expressive snatches of poetical prose.

His work as a dramatist is characterized by the nationalizing tendencies noticeable of late in more than one manifestation of Chilean art. As a poet he is by the acclamation of his countrymen the most popular of his day.

In addition to the books already mentioned, De la Vega's published works are: *Bordado Inconcluso*, 1912; *Camino Propio y Cielito*, *Los Momentos*, 1916; *Las Montañas Ardientes*, 1919; and *Palabras de Gaspar Max*, a philosophical essay.

Arturo Fernández Vial.

ARTURO FERNANDEZ VIAL

Sailor; philanthropist.

ARTURO FERNNÁDEZ VIAL, the son of José Carlos Fernández Labarca and Mercedes Vial Maturana, was born in Santiago on the fifteenth of March, 1859. He began his studies at the Military School in 1872 and continued them at the Naval School of Valparaiso which he left in 1878 in order to enter the Navy.

In the revolution of 1891 he acted as Second Chief of the Naval Staff; in the following year he was advanced to be Chief of Staff under the orders of Rear-Admirals Uribe and Castillo, and in 1895 was appointed Naval *Attaché* to the Legations of Brazil and Uruguay. During his service he was active in promoting the law for the placing of lighthouses and buoys as well as of that

concerning service organization, and was also instrumental in effecting the transference of coastal defence from the military to the naval authorities.

In 1900 he began to devote himself especially to social work: in Valparaiso he aided in the establishment of fourteen night schools for working men, and in founding Temperance Societies and Athletic Clubs; in Santiago he originated the National Athletic Federation, of which he is a popular member; he became a member also of the Civic League, of the Municipal Reform League, and Director of the Local Government Council, a post which he still holds. In urging his views on the reforms he advocates he has been an effective lecturer and contributor to the press.

ARTURO ALEMPARTE

Public man.

Arturo Alemparte, the son of Juan Alemparte and Clarisa Quiroga, was born on the nineteenth of September, 1870, in Concepción and there had his early schooling in the Lyceum. In 1898 he entered the University of Chile where he read law and obtained the title of Advocate in 1900.

He began at once to practise his profession in Valparaiso where he won a creditable place among his fellow lawyers and continued in practice until 1912. In 1907 he was appointed Professor of History and Geography in the Naval School of Valparaiso.

Meantime he had occupied himself in his profession and in the management of his extensive farming properties

and did not enter public life until 1915 when he was elected Deputy for the Department of Angol. Two years afterwards he was chosen a member of the notable Coalition Cabinet of Yañez and Suárez Mujica, in which he held the post of Minister of Education. In 1918 he was a member of the special embassy sent to Buenos Aires to attend the centenary of the Battle of Maipú and in the same year was re-elected Deputy.

JANUARIO ESPINOSA

Journalist; author.

JANUARIO ESPINOSA, the son of José Santos Espinosa and Delfina del Campo, was born on the eleventh of May, 1882, in the town of Linares and there began his schooling which he continued in Santiago.

He accepted his vocation as a writer at an early age and was contributing to periodicals before he had finished his education: in 1903 he was writing short stories for «El Chileno»; in 1905 he won the second prize in the contest held by the «Zig–Zag» magazine, and for the next five years served as a member of its staff. In 1910 he joined the editorial force of the «Diario Ilustrado», and in 1916 became one of the editors of the magazine «Sucesos».

Señor Espinosa published his first book, a novelette entitled *Cecilia*, in 1903; in 1913 the Counsel of Letters published his novel *Vida Humilde*, and in 1916 appeared his *Las Inquietudes de Ana María*, all of which have been popular.

MANUEL FOSTER RECABARREN

Lawyer; public officer.

MANUEL FOSTER RECABARREN, the son of Julius M. Foster, an American business man, and Luisa Recabarren, descendent of an old Chilean family, was born in 1864 in Santiago. He received his first education in the Seminary of Santiago, thereafter entered the Faculty of Law of the University and obtained his degree as Licenciate in 1890. From 1885 to 1889, during his university career, he acted as sub-Editor of El Estandarte Católico.

In the same year in which he was admitted to the Bar he went to Europe and studied in the University of Leipzig, and afterwards spent three years in the United States.

On his return to Chile he was for a

year manager of the newspaper La Unión of Valparaiso and soon afterwards became Secretary of the Commercial Court, an appointment which he held till 1899 when he was named by President Errázuriz, sub-Secretary of Foreign Affairs. In 1905 he resigned, intending to devote himself to the practice of his profession, but in the same year he was called by President Riesco to the Ministry of War and Marine, and in 1906 was chosen to represent both Chile and Ecuador on the Commission of Jurisconsults which met in Rio de Janeiro for the redaction of a code of international law.

In 1910 he acted as legal advisor to the Commission dispatched by the Chilian Government to England to urge its demands for arbitration in the Alsop affair.

In 1909 he was a candidate for Deputy for Rancagua, and from 1912 to 1915 was Deputy for Santiago, during which period he was a member of the

important committees of Foreign Affairs and Finance.

Dr. Fóster Recabarren taught for a time as Professor of International Law in the Catholic University and since 1896 has held the chair of Commercial Law in the same college.

He is a member of many scientific and legal associations both of Europe and America and has been a member of the Council of State.

GONZALO BULNES

Public man; historian.

GONZALO BULNES the son of President Manuel Bulnes Prieto and Enriqueta Pinto de Bulnes, was born in Santiago on the nineteenth of November, 1851. He received his early education in his native city, attending the Sacred Heart School and the National Institute and graduating from the latter in 1869. Two years later he went to Europe to continue his studies and remained abroad until 1874.

After his return to Chile he devoted himself for some years to agriculture and took no active part in public life. In 1883, however, he was appointed Governor of the province of Tarapacá and in the following year was chosen Deputy for the department of Rancagua.

Gonzalo Bulnes.

He early evinced a taste for historical studies, publishing during his residence abroad a spirited defense of Chile in «La Liberté» of Paris. In 1878 he published *La Historia de la Campaña del Perú en 1838*, and during the four years between 1874 and 1878 contributed frequently to the «Revista Chilena» of Santiago. His more important articles in that magazine include: *Alberdi*, *Causas de Guerra entre Chile y la Confederación Perú-Boliviana*, *Un Patriota Francés al servicio de Chile*, *Jotabeche*, and *Guillermo Wheelwright*. Among his contributions to «La Libertad Electoral» during this period, two are especially noteworthy— critical studies of Bartolomé Mitre's *Historia de San Martín* and of Barros Arana's *Historia General de Chile*.

In 1891 Señor Bulnes was appointed Minister to Germany and Italy and on his return in 1896 published the *Historia de las últimas campañas del Perú*, a continuation of his *Historia de la Ex-*

pedición Libertadora al Perú, 1879, which drew favorable comment from critics like Mitre, López, Mantilla, Paz Soldán, Vicuña Mackenna and Blanco Cuartín. In 1897 he brought out *Chile y Argentina*, and in the daily papers «La Tarde», «El Ferrocarril» and «La Ley» began a formidable campaign in defense of the rights of Chile in the boundary dispute with Argentina then assuming threatening proportions. In 1898 he was again elected Deputy from the department of Rancagua and in the Chamber brilliantly maintained his position on the boundary question, attacking with great energy the policy of President Errázuriz. At the close of his term he again devoted himself to historical research and the fruits of his labor appeared in the remarkable work *La Guerra del Pacífico*, of which the first volume appeared in 1911, the second in 1914 and the third in 1919.

In 1912 he was elected Senator from Malleco, and re-elected in 1918.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

Juan Agustín Barriga.

JUAN AGUSTIN BARRIGA

Public man; journalist.

JUAN AGUSTIN BARRIGA, the son of the distinguished jurisconsult José Miguel Barriga, was born in Santiago in 1853. There also he was educated in the National Institute and in the University of Chile which conferred upon him the degree of Licentiate in Law in 1880.

As a young man he had the opportunity of frequently attending the «Academia de Bellas Artes», then directed by the great intellectual figure José Victorino Lastarria. In 1875 he joined the «Círculo de la Estrella de Chile», a group of literary men with conservative tendencies who brought out the Magazine «La Estrella de Chile» to which Señor Barriga contributed many ar-

ticles of literary criticism and a number of poems. In 1884 he aided in founding the «Revista de Artes y Letras« which soon took its place as one of the notable literary magazines of its time.

Soon after his admission to the Bar he was appointed Professor of Law in the University of Chile, and on the foundation of the Catholic University in 1889 he was called to fill the chair of International Law in that institution, a post which he held until 1891.

In 1884 he was elected Deputy for the province of Santiago and in the heated debates of 1884 and 1885 over theological reform and official intervention in elections his fervid speeches and determined stand made him recognized as one of the leaders of the conservative group. In fact his prominence in that party brought about his exile at the time of the revolution of 1891. Removing then to Buenos Aires and later to Montevideo, he was there hailed as a distinguished writer.

He is a member of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters in the University of Chile and of the Faculty of Law in the Catholic University, a member of the Chilean Academy and of the Royal Academy of Letters of Seville. Unfortunately the greater part of his work is scattered in magazines and therefore is not generally accessible. He has, however, published *De la Lengua Castellana como instrumento de Arte literario*, 1887, and *Don Marcelino Menéndez y Pelayo*, 1913, and in 1914 his friends collected and published part of his work in a volume entitled *Discursos y notas críticas.*

ABRAHAM KÖNIG

Public man; writer.

ABRAHAM KÖNIG was born in Ancud, in the province of Chiloé, in 1846. He was educated in the National Institute of Santiago and in the Law School of the Univerisity of Chile, being admitted to the Bar in 1869. As a student he evinced a talent for writing and one of his early poems entitled *Al Trabajo* was published in González Ugalde's anthology *Poemas de la Infancia*. While pursuing his law courses he edited the parliamentary debates for El Heraldo and La Epoca of Santiago. In later years his interest in journalism widened: For a time he was editor of El Deber of Valparaiso and was an occasional contributor to El Ferrocarril, La Ley, El Mercurio, and La Nación of Santiago

He joined the Radical Party and was elected Deputy from Chiloé in 1870; for later terms he represented the departments of Copiapó, Combarbalá and Illapel; in 1875 he was reporter of the Court of Appeals and from 1887 to 1896, Auditor in the War Department where he presented a number of reports and projects for military legislation. During the year 1895 he held the chair of Constitutional Law in the University of Chile.

In 1874 he contributed the biographical study of Federico Errázuriz to the volume issued by the Academy of Fine Arts in its campaign to erect a statue to the noted educator, Andrés Bello; in 1877 he published a collection of José Joaquin Vallejo's sketches of native customs, prefacing it with a critical and historical introduction; in the following year he wrote an extensive article on Voltaire for the centenary of the great French philosopher's birth; in 1888 he published a school edition

of the *Araucana* with historical, biographical, and etymological notes.

On account of the parliamentary revolution of 1891 he was forced to take refuge in Argentina and while there contributed to La Nación of Buenos Aires. Upon his return to Chile he published a volume of his impressions of Argentina. In 1913 he was elected a member of the Faculty of Laws and Political Sciences of the University of Chile, and in 1919 was appointed Curator of Landed Property, a position which he holds at the present time.

He is the author of the following works published in Santiago: *El Candidato de la Convención*, 1871; *La Ley de navegación*, 1878; *Reseña histórica del Club de la Unión de Santiago*, 1885; *Através de la Argentina*, 1892; *La intervención del clero en la política*, 1892; *Código de justicia Militar*, 1894; *Código de procedimientos judiciales para la Armada*, 1897; and *La Constitución de 1833 en 1913*, 1914.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

HECTOR ARANCIBIA LASO

Jurisconsult; public man.

HECTOR ARANCIBIA LASO, the son of Froilán Arancibia and Griselda Laso, was born on the twentieth of February, 1883, in Santiago and there was educated, in the Miguel Luis Amunátegui School, in the National Institute where he won his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1900, and in the Law Schools of the Catholic University and the University of Chile. In 1905 he presented his thesis entitled *El Albacea fiduciario* and obtained his degree of Licenciate in Law.

Since his youth he has belonged to the Radical Party and has held the following positions in the organization: Leader of the Eighth Ward of Santiago, Secretary of the Radical Assembly,

assistant–Secretary and Secretary of the Central Committee on Elections, President of the Bureau of Propaganda, and vice–President of the Central Committee. For many years he was a contributor to «La Ley», «El Mercurio», «La Mañana« and «La Razón». In 1912 he was elected Deputy from Santiago, re–elected in 1915, and again in 1918.

Señor Arancibia is one of the notable jurisconsults of Santiago, and has interested himself much in improving the condition of the poor. He is Director of the *Escuela de Proletarios*, a member of the Society of Public Instruction, and of the Union Society of Artisans. He was also a member of the Sixth Company of the historic volunteer organization of firemen.

Eucarpio Espinosa.

EUCARPIO ESPINOSA

Painter.

EUCARPIO ESPINOSA, the son of Solón Espinosa and Sabina Fuenzalida, was born in the province of Curicó in 1867 and was educated at the Seminary of Talca. In 1888 he entered the School of Art in Santiago where he pursued the usual courses under the direction of Professors Martin and Mochi, afterwards continuing his studies privately with the painter Valenzuela Puelma.

In 1897 he was appointed teacher of drawing in the Lyceum of Talca, a post which he held for six years. He obtained his first award for a picture in the Salon of Santiago in 1890. Since that year he has won many honours; in 1906, and again in 1911 he obtained the Government scholarship which

enabled him to go abroad to continue his studies. He went to Paris where he worked in the Colarosso and Julian Schools and had among his visiting teachers Jean Paul Laurens and Richard Miller. At the 1910 Salon in Santiago he carried off both the gold medal and the first prize for portrait painting; in this special field his work, without being of striking originality, is pleasing in tone and colour, firmly drawn and solidly constructed; several of his canvasses have been hung in the Paris Salon.

Señor Espinosa continues to exhibit in the annual salon and to give private instruction in painting in the city of Santiago.

ANGEL CUSTODIO ESPEJO

Journalist; official; author.

Angel Custodio Espejo Ibáñez the son of Daniel Espejo y Bravo and Angela Ibáñez, was born in the town of Cobquecura, Department of Itata, on the twenty-fifth of December, 1869. He got his schooling in Concepción where he attended the Lyceum and the Andrés Bello and Bien Público schools, and when he was fifteen moved to Santiago.

Soon afterwards he obtained an appointment under the government of President Santa María, who nominated him to a position in the General Post-Office where he served as Secretary to the Postmaster of Valparaíso from 1886 to 1888, substitute-Postmaster

for two years and Inspector in 1893. The Revolution of 1891 interrupted his public service, for he enlisted and fought until he was invalided home in 1893 with the rank of Captain.

In 1901 he went to Japan as Consul-General and retained this post until 1906 when he returned to Chile and was appointed Presidential Elector for Valparaiso. He has been and remains a Radical in politics; he presided over the party convention in Valparaiso in 1906, was vice–Chairman in Santiago in 1907, and General Secretary of the party from 1909 to 1912.

Señor Espejo has had a long career as a writer. Beginning in the field of journalism, he was one of the founders and editors of «La Vanguardia» in 1893; from 1894 to 1900 he was a member of the staff of «La Ley», where he held various positions from reporter to managing–editor; from 1897 to 1901 he was contributing also to «La Tarde», «La Mañana», «La Linterna», and «El

Heraldo» and «La Tribuna» of Valparaíso.

After his return from Japan he resumed his journalistic activities: in 1912 he shared in founding «La Razon» of which he was managing-editor; in 1915 he was one of the founders of «La Linterna Roja» of Copiapó, and in 1917 he aided in founding «La Tribuna Ilustrada», a weekly paper, in Santiago. He has been an indefatigable writer, contributing to all the principal papers and periodicals and using a variety of *noms de plume*, as Oliverio Bertín, Yorik, Swift, Pedro Crespo, and Maltrana under which he has won no small fame.

The books and plays of Señor Espejo are widely known and popular in Chile. Among them are: *Cuentos de Alcoba*, Santiago, 1897. *Nuevos Cuentos y Fantasías*, Santiago, 1908; *Buen Humor*, Santiago, 1910; *Ironía y sentimiento*, 1910; *Cine...* (signed Danielle Val D'Or), 1918; *Cuentos y fantasías*, 1920.

ENRIQUE MOLINA

Educationalist; author.

ENRIQUE MOLINA, the son of Telésforo Molina and Mercedes Garmendia, was born at Serena in 1871. He was educated at the Lyceum of his native town, at the Teachers' Training College of Santiago, where he qualified as Professor of History, and at the University, where in 1902 he obtained his degree of Licenciate in Law, and in the same year was granted by the Courts his title of Advocate.

He did not practise at the Bar but applied himself to teaching, his first appointment being Professor of History and Philosophy at the Lyceum of Chillán, whence he was promoted to the Rectorship of Concepción in which institution he was also Professor of the History of Law.

Emily Molina

In 1911 he was sent by his Government to Europe to investigate educational methods, and in 1919 with a similar purpose he visited the United States. For some years he was active in a campaign which has recently been crowned with success, for the establishment of a University at Concepción.

Sr. Molina has published a number of volumes dealing with educational matters and others analysing the latest phases of philosopic thought, among which are: *La Cultura y la Educación General; La Educación Contemporánea; Filosofía Americana; Las Democracias Americanas y sus Deberes; La Filosofía de Bergson y el Pragmatismo de William James; Por las Dos Américas, Notas y Reflexiones.*

ARTURO BESA

Man of affairs; public man.

Arturo Besa, the son of the business man and public servant José Besa, was educated in the National Institute and in the University of Chile from which he obtained the title of Geographical Engineer in 1879.

Immediately after receiving his degree he established himself in the department of Chañaral to study the mining and smelting of copper, an industry in which he has worked for thirty-five years. In Quillota he maintained a large paper factory and for many years was the virtual manager of the commercial house of Besa and Company, which for more than half a century has made its contribution to the develop-

ment of Chile. To his initiative is due the longest canal in Chile—the canal in Talca called Purísima Concepción with a length of forty-five kilometers.

Señor Besa entered public life in 1882 as alderman of Valparaíso and held this post until 1891 when he was chosen Alderman of Viña del Mar. He served in this capacity until 1897 and during the last two years of his term was also Mayor of the city.

In 1897 he was elected Deputy for Copiapó, Chañaral and Freirina, and re-elected in 1900. In the same year he was appointed Secretary of War and the Navy and held this post until March, 1901. During the period 1903 to 1909 he was Senator for the Province of Maule and from October 1903 to January 11, 1904, Minister of the Interior, contributing in this capacity to the advancement of the paving and draining of Santiago. It also fell to him to promote the sale of the cruisers *Independencia* and *Libertad* which had

been held for five years in the shipyards of England. In August, 1908, he was elected vice-President of the Senate and held this office until January, 1909. In 1910 he was sent as the Senate's Representative to the Argentine Centenary and in 1918 was appointed to the coalition Cabinet of President Sanfuentes as Minister of Foreign Relations.

INES ECHEVERRIA DE LARRAIN

Authoress.

INÉS ECHEVERRÍA DE LARRAÍN was born and educated amid surroundings that conduced in every way to foster a natural inclination towards the liberal arts. Member of an old and respected family and connected with the most cultivated minds of the day, she has fulfilled the high expectations entertained of her by a convincing record of literary work. Among her first publications is the *Perfiles Vagos*, a record of her extensive travels through Europe, and her *Tierra Virgen*, a study redolent of the air of Southern Chile. Her next writings, a series of articles notable for their sparkling style, were contributed to the leading Chilean magazines, and in 1914 she published

in Paris a novel *Entre Deux Mondes*, which won for its author favourable recognition and which was followed, in 1917, by *La Hora de Queda*, whose theme is found in the life of the South American residents in the French capital. Subsequently, in 1918, her piquant articles, enhancing her already wide reputation, were contributed to «La Nación», and in the same year she cooperated actively in the foundation of the Ladies Club which has since done much to extend, in Santiago society, a taste for art and letters.

Besides the works mentioned and her writings in «El Mercurio», Familia». «Zig-Zag», and «Sucesos», there has appeared *Emociones Teatrales*, a collection of theatrical criticisms.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

WALTER BARBIER WILLIAMS

Caricaturist.

WALTER BARBIER WILLIAMS, the son of Manuel Barbier and Carolina Williams, was born in Valparaíso on the eighth of September, 1884.

He inherited a strong disposition to the artistic career, for his great-grandfather, a French draughtsman, had made a good reputation in his field in 1830, and his grandfather was invited from France to execute the decorations in the Municipal Theatre. Naturally, then, as soon as he had finished his academic courses, he entered the School of Fine Arts where he applied himself, under the guidance of Pedro Lira and Fernando Alvarez de Sotomayor, to draughtsmanship.

He began to publish his sketches in

«El Diario Ilustrado» as early as 1907 and since that date has made drawings and caricatures for practically all the magazines and newspapers of Santiago.

J. Ed. Barrios.

EDUARDO BARRIOS

Novelist; dramatist.

EDUARDO BARRIOS, the son of Eduardo Barrios and Isabel Hudtwalcker, was born in Valparaiso on the twenty-fifth of October, 1884. He received his secondary education in Lima, Perú, and returning to Chile entered the Military School in which he remained two years.

After leaving school he devoted himself to business interests which brought him the opportunity of visiting the most important countries of South America. Ten years of travel throughout the Southern continent gave him a wide knowledge of people and places which has added greatly to the interest of his novels and plays. In 1910 he was appointed to the position of Assistant in the

University of Chile, and later was advanced to the post of First Inspector, a position which he holds at the present time.

Señor Barrios has been a frequent contributor to the magazines of Lima, Buenos Aires and Montevideo, as well as to those of his own country. He is one of the few Chilean writers who have written for the theatre. His drama *Mercaderes en el Templo* received first award in the dramatic contest held under the auspices of the Committee of Letters in 1912, and his other plays, *Por el Decoro*, 1913, *Lo que niega la Vida*, 1914, *Vivir*, 1914, have met with favorable comment. He is the author of a volume of short stories entitled *Del Natural*, 1907, and has written two novels, *El Niño que enloqueció de Amor*, published in 1914, which has passed through several editions, and *Un Perdido*, 1918, generally recognized as his best work.

Enrique Soro

ENRIQUE SORO BARRIGA

Director of the National Conservatory of music; composer.

ENRIQUE SORO BARRIGA, the son of José Soro and Pilar Barriga, was born on the fifteenth of July, 1886, in Concepción. His natural inclination towards music was fostered in an artistic environment and his instruction continued in Santiago, where so promising were his studies, that, with the sanction and support of the government, he proceeded to Milan to pursue his career in the Conservatory. There in 1904 he won the prize for the most comprehensive knowledge of instrumental music, and passed his examinations as «Master of Composition».

On his return to Chile in 1905 he was first appointed Professor, afterwards

sub–Director, and in 1919 Director, of the National Conservatory of Music in Santiago.

Sr. Soro is the author of more than three hundred compositions of chamber and concert music, which have been published by Ricordi of Milan and Schirmer of New York, and performed in Buenos Aires and New York as well as in Chile. He has, moreover, been successful with his popular student and patriotic songs, the best known being The American Students' hymn—the words of which were written by the Peruvian poet José Gálvez—which obtained the first award at the Students' Conferencee at Lima in 1912, and the Hymn of the Pan–American Congress, translated from the words of E. Poirier by Professor Shepherd of Columbia University and sung at the second Conference held in 1915 at Washington.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

Aníbal Echeverría y Reyes.

ANIBAL ECHEVERRIA Y REYES

Lawyer.

ANIBAL ECHEVERRÍA Y REYES was born on the eighteenth of July, 1864, in the city of Santiago where he grew up, was educated and has passed his life. He went to school in the academy of the Franciscans and in 1881 passed the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, then entered the University, read Law and won the title of Advocate in 1886.

His scholarly and literary tastes were strongly marked in his youth: in 1888 he was elected a member of the *Ateneo* of Santiago, and in 1890 he was made a member of the Royal Academy of Jurisprudence of Madrid. He was one of the founders of the Chilean Society of History and Geography in

1910, and in 1915 the Chilean Academy elected him an Honorary Member.

He has held few public offices, having devoted himself to study and authorship, but among these are, Chief Clerk in the Department of the Interior, and Judge of the Civil Courts in Talcahuano and San Bernardo.

His publications are numerous, including more than forty pamphlets and books, among which are: *Disquisiciones Históricas*, 1889; *El Cólera en Chile*, 1888; *Ensayo Bibliográfico sobre la Revolución de 1891; Ensayo de una Biblioteca Chilena de Legislación y Jurisprudencia*, 1891; *La Lengua Araucana*, 1889; *Noticias sobre la Lengua Atacameña*, 1890; *Voces Usadas en Chile*, 1900; *Sobre el Lenguaje*, 1897; *Solecismos Chilenos*, 1900; *La Canción Nacional de Chile*, 1903.

ALFREDO BARROS ERRAZURIZ

Lawyer; public man.

ALFREDO BARROS ERRÁZURIZ was born in Santiago on the eleventh of May, 1875. He was educated in the Jesuit School of San Ignacio and in the Law School of the Catholic University where he received his degree in 1896.

In 1891, while still a student, he secured employment in the Department of the Interior, and was soon promoted to the post of Chief Clerk. He later held the position of Custodian of the Archives, and in 1895 was appointed Head of the Section of Government and Municipalities, a post which he held until 1900. In 1906 he was the successful candidate for Deputy for the Department of Bulnes, and at the end of his three-year term of office was re-elected.

In 1912 he was elected Senator for the province of Llanquihue, and in 1918 returned to the Senate as the representative of the province of Linares. In 1914 he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury and soon afterwards was made Minister of War and the Navy.

As Professor of Civil Law in the Catholic University he has written a *Curso de Derecho Civil*, used as a text-book in his classes. In 1896 he published the volume *Ley de Municipalidades de 22 de Diciembre de 1891*, written in collaboration with Enrique Matta Vial, and in 1904 *Alegato pronunciado ante la Corte de Apelaciones de Santiago*.

Enrique Salvador Sanfuentes

ENRIQUE SALVADOR SANFUENTES

Lawyer; public man; diplomat.

ENRIQUE SALVADOR SANFUENTES, the brother of President Sanfuentes and son of the eminent writer and statesman Salvador Sanfuentes, was born in Santiago on the fifteenth of July, 1848. He went to school in the National Institute in 1860 and, after finishing his courses, entered the Law School of the University of Chile from which he obtained the degree of Licentiate in Laws and Political Sciences in 1869 and in the following year was admitted to the Bar.

For a time he dedicated himself to the practise of his profession but soon abandoned this for business interests. Unusual success enabled him to acquire

a considerable fortune, which he invested for the most part in agricultural lands. He entered publis life in 1888 when he was elected Deputy for the department of Rancagua and in the same year was appointed, by President Balmaceda, Secretary of the Treasury. Soon afterwards he was appointed Minister of Public Works and in that office helped to complete the improvements begun under the administration of President Balmaceda. He was later appointed Minister of the Interior and while holding this office was strongly urged by his friends to become a candidate for the presidency, but on being asked by President Balmaceda to give up these aspirations and defend the cause of the government before Congress, he renounced the opportunity. It was not long before the attitude of Congress forced his resignation as Minister and during the revolutionary period which followed he took no part in politics.

In 1893 he was chosen a member of

the executive committee of the Liberal Democratic Party; and in March, 1894, elected Senator from Coquimbo; in 1896 he was appointed Minister to France, and later Minister to Spain, Switzerland, the Vatican, Belgium and Holland. At the present time he is Counsellor of the Caja de Crédito Hipotecario and administrator of the House of Correction for Women in Santiago.

Since 1909 he has been a member of the Society of Primary Instruction. He has received the following decorations: Grand Cross of the Order of the Rose, Grand Cross of the Order of Saint Gregory the Great, and Knight of the Legion of Honor.

RAFAEL ERRAZURIZ URMENETA

Lawyer;,author.

Rafael Errázuriz Urmeneta was born in Santiago on the eleventh of August, 1861, the scion of an old and distinguished family, his father being Maximiliano Errázuriz y Valdivieso and his mother Amalia Urmeneta y Quiroga. He was educated in his native city, at the National Institute and the University of Chile, where he read Law and was given his degree on the twelfth of August, 1881.

Inspired by an ancestry which had been illustrious in one or another field of art, Errázuriz fixed his ambition on fame in the province of authorship, and from his early youth began to write in the «Revista de Artes y Letras» where among other contributions from his

pen there appeared one of his most admirable essays *Al través de la fantasía.*

He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies to represent the Department of Ovalle and in 1897 was elected Senator for the Province of Aconcagua, but, lacking the requisite age prescribed by the Constitution, was not permitted to take his seat. He served for a brief period as Minister of Foreign Relations and soon afterwards accepted the post of Envoy to the Holy See.

During the past twenty years he has travelled much in Europe, studying especially the history and art of Scandinavia and of the Italian cities, Rome and Florence, which have afforded the chief inspiration for his books: *Escandinavia*, 1902; *Mi vida en Dresde*, 1902; *Roma*, (dos tomos), 1904, 1906; *La ciudad de los Dux* (dos tomos), 1907; *Florencia; Edad Media Médicis; Arte*, (tres tomos) 1909, 1910.

EMILIO BELLO CODECIDO

Public man; diplomat.

EMILIO BELLO CODECIDO, the son of Andrés Ricardo Bello and grandson of the great scholar Andrés Bello, was born in Santiago on the thirty-first of July, 1868. He studied first in the English School directed by Mr. Radford, and then entered the National Institute where he had the opportunity of counting among his instructors such famous men as Miguel Luis Amunátegui and Diego Barros Arana. At the age of fifteen he graduated from the Institute, won the degree of Bachelor in Philosophy and Letters and entered the University of Chile. After finishing his courses in the Law School he was admitted to the Bar in April, 1889.

Emilio Bello Codecido.

Even before obtaining his degree in law he began to acquire a knowledge of administrative work as clerk in the War and Navy Department. After his admission to the Bar he collaborated with Luis Claro Solar and Ernesto A. Hübner in the editing of the Naval Penal Code. He was rapidly promoted from one responsible position to another until finally appointed Assistant Secretary of War and the Navy. This post he resigned when the revolution against Balmaceda broke out in 1891. During the years 1892 and 1893 he devoted himself to organizing and consolidating the Liberal Democratic group in Valparaiso. In 1894 he was elected Deputy from that city and the prestige he had gained among the Liberals soon won for him the post of Leader of the Liberal Democratic Party and Secretary of the Executive Committee. In 1897 he was re-elected Deputy from Valparaiso and in the following year was called to assume the portfolio of Labor

and Public Works. In 1900 he was once more elected Deputy from Valparaiso, and in the same year again entrusted with the portfolio of Labor and Public Works. Soon afterwards he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, Worship and Colonization, an important post as boundary difficulties with Argentina were then at high tension. His skillful handling of this delicate situation won for him the appointment of Minister to Mexico. He remained in that country until 1916 and then was appointed Minister to Bolivia, a position which he holds at the present day.

ROMUALDO SILVA CORTES

Lawyer; public official.

ROMUALDO SILVA CORTÉS, the son of Romualdo Silva y Prado and Julia Cortés y Campino, was born on the twenty-eighth of February, 1880, in Santiago and there was educated in the San Pedro Nolasco School, the National Institute, the Catholic University and the University of Chile, where he won the degrees of Bachelor when he was fourteen, Bachelor of Laws when he was eighteen, Licenciate in Law at nineteen and received his title of Advocate from the Courts when he was twenty.

He entered at once on the practise of his profession and upon the pursuit of political honors. He won a seat in the Chamber of Deputies at an early age and has served there during four terms,

meantime serving an important Committees, such as the Standing Committee of the House, but declining posts in the Cabinet though these have been twice offered him. He was elected in 1915 Counsellor of State, but resigned in a few days; on the other hand he served as Secretary and Civil *attaché* in the Legations in Paris and before the Holy See, filling these and other public positions without salary or compensation, as a service to the state.

Sr. Silva Cortés has occupied academic posts of distinction: from 1902 to 1912 he was Professor of Civil Law in the Catholic University; in 1908 he was Secretary of the section of Juridical Science in the Pan-American Scientific Congress, and in 1914 he was chosen vice-President of the Lawyers' Institute of Chile.

He is an occasional lecturer on legal and economic questions on which he has also written many articles and pamphlets.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

ALBERTO EDWARDS

Writer; public man.

ALBERTO EDWARDS was born in Valparaíso in 1873 and received his early education in the Sacred Heart School of that city, but when he began to study Law he went to Santiago where he obtained his degree from the University in 1906.

Although devoting himself primarily to his profession and to the study of political history, Señor Edwards has also taken his place in public life. In 1909 he was elected Deputy for Santiago as representative of the National Party. He took a prominent part in the legislature and proposed numerous important measures, among them one for the re-organization of the government statistics. Charged by the Cham-

ber of Deputies to defend the measure before the Senate, he obtained their unanimous approval of the project. He was a member of the Committee on Banking Legislation and in that capacity co-operated in the preparations for conversion of the paper currency. In 1914, during the administration of President Barros Luco, he was entrusted with the portfolio of the Treasury. For the last two years he has been head of the Office of Statistics and was a member of the recent commercial and financial commission to the United States.

He was one of the founders of the Revista de Valparaíso and of the Chilean Historical and Geographical Society. He is also the author of a general census of Chile, (1907); *Apuntes para el estudio de la organización política de Chile; Reflexiones sobre los antecedentes y consecuencias de la Revolución de 1891; and Bosquejo histórico de los partidos políticos de Chile*, 1903.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

LUCIA BULNES DE VERGARA

Writer.

LUCIA BULNES DE VERGARA, the daughter of Manuel Bulnes, Marshal of Ancach, and of Enriqueta Pinto, was born at Santiago, a member of a notable family which has furnished three Presidents to Chile: Her father was President from 1841 to 1851; her maternal grandfather, Francisco Antonio Pinto, in 1827 and 1828, and her brother Aníbal Pinto filled the same high office from 1876 to 1881. She received her education in the best schools of the capital, and on her early marriage with Ruperto Vergara Rencoret began the first of a series of extended tours of study through the countries of the old world by which her mind, already marked by solidity and variety of in-

tellectual interest, acquired breadth of knowledge and larger experience of life. The results of her wide observations she has condensed for the benefit of her countrywomen in many entertainingly written articles and short stories, a number of which have appeared in «Familia« and «La Revista Azul».

Over the *nom de plume* of Ga' Verra these articles, dealing not only with matters of artistic and literary criticism, but also with such practical phases of feminine activity as household management, are to-day looked forward to and welcomed by the society of the Chilean capital.

Eduardo Suárez Mujica,

EDUARDO SUAREZ MUJICA

Public man; diplomat.

EDUARDO SUÁREZ MUJICA, the son of Eugenio Suárez and Benedicta Mujica, was born in Santiago on the twenty-third of April, 1859. He received his early training in the National Institute and in the Sacred Heart School of Santiago from which he passed to the Law School of the University of Chile and graduated with the title of Bachelor of Laws and Political Sciences.

In 1879 he won in open competition the post of Clerk in the Ministry of Foreign Relations. There he achieved rapid promotion and at the age of twenty-three was appointed to the responsible position of Assistant Secretary. In this capacity he had a large part in the difficult task of terminating the

state of war between Chile and Peru. In 1888 he withdrew for a time from public life to devote himself to business interests, but returned in 1901 when he was appointed Governor of Atacama. His competency in this post won for him the election as Deputy for Copiapó and Vallenar for three successive periods (1903–1909). In 1908 President Pedro Montt appointed him Minister of Justice and Public Instruction. He then founded the *Biblioteca de Autores de Chile*, a series of volumes published at the expense of the Government and designed to include the works of the most important Chilean writers, a patriotic service, for which he received a special vote of thanks from the First Pan-American Congress.

In 1909 he entered the diplomatic service as Minister to Mexico and Cuba; in 1911 he was transferred to a similar post in the United States, and in 1914, when the representatives of both countries were raised to the rank of embas-

sies, he had the honor of becoming the first Ambassador in the diplomatic history of Chile. He returned to Chile in 1916 and the following year was appointed by President Sanfuentes Minister of Foreign Affairs, a post which he held until the middle of the year 1918.

The public life of Sr. Suárez has been crowned with numerous honors: He was President of the First Pan-American Scientific Congress, held in Santiago in 1908-1909, President of the Congressional Committee on Foreign Affairs in 1909, and Special Envoy to the Mexican Centenary of 1910. In 1914 he was one of the three members of the «A. B. C.». Board of Mediation which met at Niagara Falls to solve the differences then existing between the United States and Mexico. The following year he was chosen President of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, in Washington, and appointed arbiter for the United States in the

International Court created by special treaty to adjust certain differences between the United States and Italy. His services as arbiter received public recognition in 1917 when the Congress of the United States extended him a vote of thanks and a gold medal which was formally presented in the Embassy in Santiago.

LUIS THAYER OJEDA

Public official; author; genealogist.

LUIS THAYER OJEDA, the descendant of an old Massachusetts family, was born on the twenty-eighth of July, 1874, and was educated in Santiago at the San Agustin School and the National Institute.

In 1895 he entered the public service in which he has continued ever since. He was first appointed Clerk in the Court of Public Accounts, and has since been Clerk of the Public Archives, Keeper of the Archives, and Head of the office of the National Property.

He has meantime won a high place among writers on genealogical and related subjects, contributing many articles in this field to the leading periodicals, including La Libertad Elec-

toral and La Tarde, in 1897, La Lira Chilena, from 1897 to 1902, Flores Chilenas, from 1898 to 1902 and to various others in the interval, using a variety of pseudonyms, as *C. de Waldec*, *Osprey*, *Julio de Stac*, *S. R. A.*, *Santiago Ramírez Aguirre* and *Severo Rodríguez*, *Astorga*.

Señor Thayer is Director of the Scientific Society of Chile and a member of the Chilean Society of History and Geography.

Among his published works, all of which have appeared in Santiago, are: *Santiago de Chile, origen del nombre de sus calles*, 1904; *Navarros y Vascongados*, 1904; *Narraciones Históricas*, 1905; *Familias Chilenas*, 1906; *La Familia Thayer de Braintree*, 1904; *The Thayer Family of Brockworth; El Rev. John Thayer*, 1907; and in a wider field: *Cuestiones relacionadas con la hipótesis de la formación del Mediterráneo*, 1919, and *Elementos étnicos que han intervenido en la población de Chile*, 1919.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

Vidor P. Davis M. C.

PEDRO PABLO DARTNELL

Soldier.

PEDRO PABLO DARTNELL, the son of Robert Dartnell, an Irishman, and Carmen Encina Ibáñez, was born on the twenty-fourth of December, 1873, in Linares. He received his education at the Lyceum of his native town, and at the Military School which he entered in 1888 and where he devoted himself especially to military engineering until 1891, when he joined the army with the rank of Lieutenant. In 1897 he was sent to Europe to continue his studies and at Antwerp was attached for sixteen months to an Engineering Regiment of the Belgian Army whence he passed on to a like regiment of the Spanish Army. On his return to Chile in 1899 he became Secretary to

the Inspector of Military Engineers. By 1900 he had risen to a Major's rank and in that year was named Instructor and afterwards Commander of the Engineering Corps stationed at Concepción. In 1905 he was transferred to Talcahuano, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, as Director of Fortifications. In 1910 he made a second trip of a year's duration to Europe and studied in Paris at the *École de Guerre*. He was promoted in 1913 to the rank of Colonel and to the office of Chile of the Administrative Department in the Ministry of War; in the following year he was appointed Inspector of Ordnance; in 1918 Inspector of Engineers and Chief of Engineering and Communications and in 1919 received the appointment of Commander of the Aerial forces, with the rank of General.

MAMERTO CADIZ CALVO

Physician.

MAMERTO CÁDIZ CALVO, the son of Juan de la Cruz Cádiz, was born in Santiago in 1865. After graduating at the National Institute, he entered the School of Medicine and there won his Doctor's degree, later completing his course of studies at the Pasteur Institute in Paris. From 1893 onwards he officiated in the Laboratory department of the Institute of Hygiene, first as assistant and afterwards as Chief of Section.

Appointed Professor of Bacteriology at the School of Medicine in 1901, and of Hygiene in 1906, he to-day still continues his lectures in both capacities. For the purpose of enquiring into the most modern treatment of infectious diseases he has, at the instance of his

government, paid several extended visits to Europe,—in 1897 when he was Chilean delegate to the twelfth medical congress at Moscow, and to the fourth Tuberculosis congress in Paris, and again in 1905, when, with a special mission to investigate the treatment of bubonic plague, he was named Chilean representative to the medical congress then in session at Paris. In the year 1908 he was in Washington as member of the Chilean committee in the International Tuberculosis congress, and on frequent occasions has visited, in a similar character, the South American capitals.

The results of his studies and comprehensive research in many fields of medical science have been published in a series of pamphlets, in the minutes of the Council of Hygiene and in the Annals of the University.

He is a corresponding member of the Pasteur Institute and has the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

Ismael Tocornal.

ISMAEL TOCORNAL

Diplomat; landed proprietor.

Ismael Tocornal, the son of the statesman Manuel Antonio Tocornal and Carolina Durnsther, was born on the fifth of April, 1865, in Santiago and there was educated at the San Ignacio School and the University. He studied law, had a brillant student career and won his degree as Licentiate and his title as Advocate in 1886 on presenting a thesis on the Constitution of 1833.

In 1887 he joined the staff of the Bank of Chile as its Secretary, and in 1894 became Manager of La Estrella Insurance Company. In 1891 he entered political life as Deputy for Yungay for which Department he was again elected in 1896. In 1898 he was invited

by President Errázuriz Echaurren to the office of Minister of Finance; in 1910 he was Minister of the Interior, and when in that year President Montt visited Argentina for the celebration of her centenary, Sr. Tocornal fulfilled, during his absence, the duties of Vice-President. In 1910 he was again Minister of the Interior. At a later date he entered the Senate and during the administration of President Sanfuentes acted as President of that body. In 1919 he was named chief of the special Embassy despatched by Chile to England to return the visit of Sir Maurice de Bunsen.

Señor Tocornal is a frequent contributor on economical and political topics to the leading journals of the capital, he is a director of several banks and is owner of extensive estates in the neighbourhood of Santiago.

MISAEL CORREA PASTENE

Journalist.

MISAEL CORREA PASTENE, the son of Policarpo Correa and Nicolasa Pastene, was born at Ovalle in the province of Coquimbo on the twentieth of June, 1870. Until he was seventeen years of age he studied in the local schools and thereafter in Santiago. In 1893 he was appointed reporter on «El Constitucional» of Santiago whence he passed to Talca in the following year as editor of «La Libertad». In 1898 he founded «Los Tiempos» in Iquique, and subsequently accepted the editorship of «La Patria» in the same town. From there he went in 1902 to Valparaiso on the staff of «La Unión» and the next year to «El Diario Ilustrado» of Santiago which under his editorship acquir-

ed the largest circulation among Chilean daily papers.

From 1916 to 1919, when he retired, he edited «La Unión» of Santiago. For his unwavering defence of public interests and for the brilliance of his style he is one of the most conspicuous of contemporary Chilean journalists. To-day he contributes articles on literature and philosophy to the reviews.

ESTANISLAO DEL CANTO

Army officer.

Estanislao del Canto, the son of José Alejo del Canto and Mercedes Arteaga, was born in Quillota on the thirteenth of November, 1840. When he was three years of age his family moved to the South of Chile, establishing themselves in the town of Santa Cruz de Unco, then a part of the province of Colchagua. There he received his early schooling, remaining in Santa Cruz until 1856 when his parents moved to Santiago.

Against the wishes of his father he chose the military career and after some difficulty succeeded in entering the Military School. Here he distinguished himself in many courses and in February, 1859, was incorporated into Line Reg-

iment N.° 7, which had been organized to take the field against the Northern Revolutionists. With these troops he took part in the Battle of Cerro Grande (April 29, 1859), under the orders of Brigadier-General Juan Vidaurre Leal. In 1861 he participated as Second Lieutenant in the campaign in Araucania, he assisted in the reconstruction of the Negrete Fort, in the building of the town of Mulchén, and in the delineation and fortification of the new town of Angol.

When the war with Spain broke out his battalion was ordered to protect the garrison in the port of Talcahuano which had been blockaded by the Spanish frigate *Resolución*. In December of the same year he was put in command of a company of light infantry and charged with dislodging the crew of one of the launches of the *Resolución* who had disembarked on the Island of Rocuan. In January, 1867, he returned to the territory of the Araucanians and re-

mained there until June, 1871, taking part in all the campaigns against the Indians during that period. When the department of Cañete was created in October, 1875, he was appointed its first Governor and held this post until December, 1876. In the following year he was appointed Adjutant to the commander of Arauco and soon afterwards was assigned to a similar post in Llanquihue.

When the War of the Pacific broke out he was appointed Second-in-Command of the Civic Regiment organized in Valparaiso and with it embarked in May, 1879. Landing in Antofagasta he was in that port when it was bombarded by the *Huáscar*. He took part in the capture of Pisagua on November the second and in the Battle of San Francisco, winning the praise of his superiors for his skillful manoueuvering. In January, 1880, he was put in command of the Second Line Regiment and in that capacity took part in the

assault on Los Angeles on March 22, 1880, receiving special commendation for gallantry from General Baquedano. He participated in the Battle of Tacna and on November 15, left with the Expeditionary Forces for the attack on the Peruvian capital. Landing at Pisco and marching on toward Lima, he fought in the skirmishes of Valle Bajo and Mala and assisted in the decisive defeat of the Peruvian troops at Chorrillos and Miraflores. After the occupation of Lima he also took part in the mountain campaigns against the guerrilla forces maintained by the Peruvians.

In 1885 he was named Assistant Director of the Military School and in the same year appointed to the General Staff. In 1890, President Balmaceda took umbrage at his political opinions and arranged his transference to Tacna. The Revolution of 1891 soon followed and del Canto joined in the struggle on the side of the Constitutional Forces. Appointed Commander-in-chief

of the land troops he conducted the battles of Pisagua, Huara, Pozo Almonte and Concon. In the battle of Placilla the Balmaceda forces were decisively defeated and the revolutionary cause was won. When the new government came into power del Canto was raised to the rank of Division General. In 1892 he was sent abroad to study the military systems of the European governments. He remained in Europe four years and soon after his return to Chile retired from the army.

ABDON CIFUENTES

Public man.

Abdón Cifuentes, the son of José María Cifuentes and Pabla Espinosa, was born at San Felipe in May, 1836. He studied in the schools of his native town, in the National Institute and in the University where in 1861 he was granted his lawyer's degree, but, feeling that his vocaton lay in the teaching profession, he accepted a post in San Luis school and there taught history for a considerable period; in 1862 he was appointed professor of secondary studies in the National Institute where he remained for more than a quarter of a century and in March, 1889, to the chair of Constitutional Law in the Catholic University. In July 1882 he was elected a member of

the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters.

A Conservative in politics, he contributed many articles to the Conservative and Catholic journals «El Conservador» and «La Revista Católica»; in 1864, with Sr. Zorobabel Rodríguez, he founded and edited «El Independiente», and subsequently helped in establishing in Copiapó, «El Amigo del País»; in San Felipe, «El Doce de Febrero»; in Santiago, «La Estrella de Chile»; in Valparaiso, «La Union»; in Talca, «El Artesano»; and in Concepción, «La Libertad Católica». In 1863 he inaugurated the San Felipe Public Library which, thanks to his efforts, was soon firmly established.

In 1867 he was one of the founders of the political siociety, «Amigos del País» which in 1870 had considerable weight in the national politics, and in 1883, helped to found the benevolent society «La Union Católica de Chile».

He represented the Department of Rancagua in the Chamber of Deputies

almost without intermission from 1867 until 1891, and in July of 1867 was nominated under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, an office which he held until 1871, when on the advent of the Errázuriz administration he was appointed to the Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction where he remained until 1873. In 1892 he was elected Senator for the province of Llanquihue; from 1894 to 1897, for Aconcagua; and from 1906 to 1912, for Santiago. In 1910 he became a member of the Board of the «Caja de Crédito Hipotecario», and in 1912 was chosen by the Senate as its representative in the Council of State.

He has made many voyages to Europe and in 1870 acted for a brief period as Secretary of Legation in Paris. At present Dr. Cifuentes is President of the «Union Nacional de Obreros», and Vice–president of the «Centro Cristiano».

CARLOS CASTRO RUIZ

Public man.

Carlos Castro Ruiz, the son of Guillermo Castro and Aurora Ruiz Zavala, was born in Freirina, Province of Coquimbo, on the fifth of March, 1886. He received his early education in the National Institute and in the Talca Lyceum, and after obtaining his degree of Bachelor of Letters, pursued courses in the Law Schools of the Catholic University and the University of Chile. In April. 1908, he was admitted to the Bar.

He has passed his life largely in the public service: in 1912 he was appointed Secretary of the Chilean delegation to the Juridical Congress in Rio de Janeiro; in 1914 he was again sent as delegate to the same congress, and was

later made a member of the Executive Committee of the Permanent South-American Railroad Congress.

During the years 1903 to 1906 he was Secretary to the Minister of Public Instruction; froum 1907 to 1909, Secretary to the President of the Republic; from 1909–1912 he was head of the Section of Consular and Diplomatic Information in the Ministry of Foreign Relations, and from then until 1916 was Assistant Secretary of Foreign Relations, when he was appointed Consul General to the United States and Counsellor to the Chilean Embassy.

Upon his return to Chile in 1919 he was appointed assistant–Secretary of the Department of Railroads fron which post he resigned in 1920 to become assistant–Manager of the Bank of Chile. He has recently been elected Professor of Legal Medicine in the University of Chile and the Catholic University.

Señor Castro Ruiz is an academic member of the Faculty of Laws and

Political Sciences of the University of Chile, and is the author of the following works: *Jurisprudencia de la Cancillería Chilena* with an introduction by Professor John Bassett Moore of Columbia University; *Proyectos de Derecho Internacional Privado; Estudios de Medicina Legal*, and *El Gobierno de Chile y la Doctrina Monroe*, issued by the American Academy of Political Sciences.

RAMON CORBALAN MELGAREJO

Physician; public man.

RAMÓN CORBALÁN MELGAREJO the son of Ramón Corbalán Julio and Ventura Melgarejo was born on the twenty-third of September, 1863, at Copiapó in the Province of Atacama. He received his early instruction at the Lyceum of his native town, and afterwards, at the University of Chile, studied medicine and gained his degree in 1890.

He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1894, and re-elected for two consecutive legislative terms for Copiapó; in 1900 he was chosen Deputy for Arauco; from 1903 for two consecutive terms he was Deputy for Santiago; from 1909 to 1912 for Illapel; and from 1912 to 1915, for Ovalle.

In Congress he devoted himself chiefly to measures for the betterment of the

Ramón Carbalau Melgarejo —

public health; he drafted, with the aid of Dr. Paulino Alfonso, the Public Health Act which was sanctioned by the Cabinet in 1895 and promoted the law for the foundation of the Institute of Hygiene for the modern treatment of social diseases. In 1909, again with Dr. Alfonso, he laid before Congress the draft of the Sanitary Code which was unanimously approved by the Senate in 1909, and finally passed into law in 1918. Since March, 1894, he has been a member of the Committee of Public Health and its sometime President; since 1901, a member of the Faculty of Medicine and since 1919, Director of the National Sanitary Service. For fifteen years he was Consulting Physician to the Salvador Hospital, but resigned in 1915.

He was vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies and in the administration of President Germán Riesco, Minister of War from March to August, 1905, and again in 1914.

GERMAN VALENZUELA BASTERRICA

Physician; surgeon.

GERMÁN VALENZUELA BASTERRICA, the son of Juan Fernando Valenzuela and Juana Basterrica, was born on the ninth of April, 1859, in the Province of Curicó, but was educated in Santiago where he studied in the National Institute and the University.

In 1882 he obtained his degree of Surgeon; in the following year he was appointed City Physician of Combarbalá and in 1887, during the epidemie of Cholera, he held a similar position in La Serena.

In 1897 the Government commissioned him to visit Europe and the United States to study Dentistry and on his return he was made Professor

of Dentistry and Head of the Dental School. In 1890 he was appointed Surgeon of the Hospital of San Juan de Dios and he also served from 1890 till 1893 as Head of the surgical clinic.

He is a member of the Medical Faculty of the University and was President of the Medical Society in 1918. In 1909 he discovered, as a result of a study made on the teeth of the victim, the atrocious crime of the German, Becker.

He is the author of *Los Progresos de la Cirugía en Chile*, 1905, and *Apuntes de Cirugía*, 1918.

FEDERICO GANA Y GANA

Author.

FEDERICO GANA Y GANA, the son of Federico Gana Munizaga and Rosario Gana Castro, was born on the fifteenth of January, 1867, in Santiago where he received his secondary education at the National Institute. He entered the University in 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy and studied Law till in 1890 he won his title of Licentiate and was called to the Bar. In the same year he was appointed Secretary of Legation in London, a post that the revolution of 1891 compelled him to resign.

He made his first appearance in literature in 1886 with some readings from his own works given before the *Ateneo* and the Club del Progreso. Since

Federico Sanna

that time he has devoted himself especially to the writing of short stories of rural life which have appeared in the periodicals of both Chile and Argentina. Of these stories a number were collected and published in 1916 under the title of *Días de Campo*. In addition to this work he has translated for the Tourists' Library the *Viaje por la América Meridional* by Mellet, the *Viaje a Chile*, by Captain Lafond de Lurzy; *Extracto de su viaje a Chile*, by Basil Hall, and has now in preparation other volumes of stories entitled *Manchas de color* and *Novelas cortas*.

LUIS CLARO SOLAR

Lawyer; teacher.

Luis Claro Solar was born in Santiago on the twentieth of January, 1857, the son of José Luis Claro and Amalia Solar. He studied in the National Institute from 1870 to 1876, and, entering the Law School of the University of Chile, was admitted to the Bar in 1880.

During the stormy régime of President Balmaceda he was Assistant Secretary of the Interior, a charge which he resigned at the outbreak of the parliamentary revolution in 1891. As soon as conditions became normal again he devoted himself to his profession and met with more than an ordinary amount of success. From 1896 to 1905 he was counsel for various banking

Luis Claro Solar.

companies and attorney to the Treasury.

He entered the teaching profession in 1897 as Professor of Civil Law in the University of Chile, holding this chair until 1912. During the period of his professorship he published two volumes on legal subjects, entitled *Explicaciones de Derecho Civil Chileno y Comparado*, a work which proved of great value to his classes. Since 1912 he has represented the province of Aconcagua in the Senate and has taken a prominent part in the debates dealing with economic topics. During the present administration of President Sanfuentes he has several times been called upon to serve as Secretary of the Treasury.

At the present time he is Superintendent of the Santiago Fire Company, a voluntary organization, and director of numerous Chilean stock companies. He is a member of the Liberal Party and President of the Liberal Union.

AGUSTIN EDWARDS

Public man; diplomat.

AGUSTÍN EDWARDS, the son of Agustín Edwards and María Luisa Mac Clure, was born in Santiago in 1886. He received his education in the Sacred Heart School and devoted himself to business.

In the general elections of 1900 he was elected Deputy for the province of Quillota and re-elected to the Chamber for three successive terms. From November 14, 1902, to June 2, 1903, he was First vice-President of the Chamber, and from September, 1903, to January, 1904, held the post of Minister of Foreign Relations. In this capacity it fell to him to play a prominent part in an attempt to settle the long-standing litigation between Perú and Chile.

Agustín Edwards.

In August, 1905, he was again called to assume the portfolio of Foreign Relations and held this office until October of the same year. During this period he was head of the Cabinet and incidentally Minister of the Interior.

In 1906 he was appointed Minister to Spain, Italy and Switzerland, and in the same year was delegate to the International Conference in Geneva. In June, 1909, he was once more made Minister of Foreign Relations and held this post until August when he assumed the duties of Minister of the Treasury. In that capacity he signed the message of President Pedro Montt vetoing the measure which provided for a new issue of paper money. In September, 1910, he was for the fourth time appointed Minister of Foreign Relations, and in 1911, appointed Minister to England, a post which he holds at the present time, and in which he has gained great credit and has received many marks of consideration from the diplomatic corps,

from various learned societies and from the Court.

Sr. Edwards is the owner of El Mercurio, the leading newspaper of Chile, which issues editions in Santiago, Valparaiso and Antofagasta and he is the author of *Lo que ví en España*, 1896, a volume of impressions of travel, and of its sequel, *Las tres fiestas de Sevilla*, 1897.

FRANCISCO DE BORJA VALDES CUEVAS

Man of affairs.

Francisco de Borja Valdés Cuevas, the son of Francisco de Borja Valdés y Aldunate and Alejandra Cuevas y Arana, was born in 1849 in Santiago. He was educated at the National Institute, in the Schools of the French Fathers, and the University, which he left on the completion of the fourth year of the law course to apply himself to business and agriculture. In both of these fields he has achieved an influential position: he has served on the Board of Directors of the Railways, of the National Agricultural Society, the Commercial Bank and the Agricultural Bank. At the present time he is Direc-

tor of the National Insurance Company and of the Bank of Chile.

He has interested himself as well in public and educational work: he has served as Director of the Industrial Training School, member of the Visiting Committee of Lyceum N.° 2, of the Public Vaccination Board, and is now President of the School of Arts and Handicrafts.

In 1880 he was elected to Congress as Deputy for the Department of Caupolicán and in 1896 was appointed Minister of Industries and Public Works, an office which he held again a few years later.

He is a strong advocate of state control for the principal Chilean industries.

JAVIER VIAL SOLAR

Lawyer; publicist; diplomat.

JAVIER VIAL SOLAR, the son of Wenceslao Vial and Luisa del Solar, was born on the thirty-first of July, 1854, in Santiago. There he studied in the Seminary until 1869; in 1871 he entered the University from which he received the degree of Licentiate and was admitted to the Bar in 1879. When in the same year the war with Peru began, he joined the forces and did competent service in the work of reorganizing the occupied territory.

He has held many important offices: in 1880 he was appointed to the Military Courts of the Army of Occupation; in 1884 he served as Secretary on the Arbitration Board to assess the damages occasioned to German inter-

ests during the war; in 1889 he was elected Deputy to Congress; in 1892 he was appointed Minister to Perú and at a later date, Minister to Brazil. On his return to Chile he was made District Attorney of Santiago.

Among his published works dealing with questions of international interest are: *Los Tratados de Chile: La Colonia, La Independencia, La República; La Revolución Chilena; El problema del Norte; Páginas Diplomáticas; Doña María de Almanza; El Caballero de la Gloria; Conversaciones sobre la Guerra Europea.*

CARLOS ALEGRIA

Painter.

CARLOS ALEGRÍA, the son of Isidoro Alegría and Modesta Salinas, was born in the town of Putaendo, Province of Aconcagua, in 1882. He gained his academic education and also his early artistic training in Santiago, in the Seminary and in the School of Fine Arts.

His talent as a painter disclosed itself in his youth, and in 1902, when he was twenty, he won the third prize in the Annual Salon in Santiago; in the following year the second, and in 1904, the first prize. In 1907 he went to Paris to study under French masters, and in 1910 the Chilean Government made him a grant to enable him to remain and continue his studies. While he was in

Paris he exhibited paintings in the Salon of the Society of French Artists in 1911 and in that of the National Society of Fine Arts in 1913. Since his return to Chile he has chosen to show his work at private view.

GUILLERMO PEREIRA IÑIGUEZ

Lawyer; public man.

GUILLERMO PEREIRA IÑIGUEZ, the son of Luis Pereira and Carolina Iñiguez, was born on the sixth of November, 1873, in Santiago and there was educated in the San Ignacio school and the University, winning his degree of Licentiate in Law in 1896 and his title of Advocate the same year.

Four years later he entered Congress as Deputy from the Department of Ancud and has retained his place by successive re-elections until the present. During his period of service he has had an influential part; he has served on important committees, in cluding those of Foreign Affairs, Revision of the Constitution and Public Education; he has served on two occa-

sions on the Joint Commission to represent Congress during an interim; he has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Conservative Party, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and has also served on important Government missions; he was a member of the embassy sent to Buenos Aires to the dedication of the monument to O'Higgins, a delegate to represent Congress at the Centenary of the Cortes of Cádiz in 1912, and likewise at the Exposition of Ghent in 1913.

Sr. Pereira is an honorary member of the Ibero-American Club and has received the following decorations: the the Grand Cross of St. Gregory the Great from the Pope and the gold medal of the Cortes of Cádiz from the Spanish Government.

Luis Felipe Bontardo

LUIS FELIPE CONTARDO

Churchman; poet.

LUIS FELIPE CONTARDO was born in Molina, Province of Talca, on the twenty-eighth of August, 1880. He received his early education in the Seminario of Concepción, continued his studies in the Pedagogical Institute of Santiago where he gained the degree of Bachelor of Letters in 1898, and then went abroad to study theology in Rome. There in 1901 he received the degree of Bachelor in Theology, and in 1902 that of Licenciate in Theology from the Gregorian University. He took holy orders in 1903.

He has travelled widely in the United States, Europe, and the Orient. Since his return to Chile he has been Professor in the *Seminario* of Concep-

cion, Director of «El País» and «La Union» of that city, Secretary to the Bishop of Concepcion and Curate of Chillán. He is the author of the following volumes of poetry: *Patria y Hogar*, a verse legend, Santiago, 1898; *Canto a la Cruz*, Santiago, 1900; *Flor del Monte*, Santiago, 1903, and *Cantos del Camino*, Santiago, 1918. He has also published *El Catolicismo ante la Vida Moderna*, Santiago, 1910, and *La Iglesia y la Mujer*, a sociological and historical study, Santiago, 1918. In 1905 he brought out a volume entitled *Oraciones Fúnebres*, a collection of sermons of Bishop Plácido Labarca of Concepcion, Bishop Luis Enrique Izquierdo of Concepcion, and Pope Pius X., of which two editions were issued, in 1914 and 1917.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

EMILIANO FIGUEROA

Diplomat; public official.

EMILIANO FIGUEROA was born in Santiago about the year 1860 and received his education at the National Institute whence he passed to the University and studied Law until he was admitted to the Bar in 1889. In the following year he was appointed Secretary to the Governor of Santiago.

His parliamentary career began in 1900 when for, the usual three-year period, he was elected Deputy for the Department of Melipilla; in 1903 he was re-elected for the same Department; in 1906 for Rere, and in 1909 for Itata. In 1905 and 1906 he was First vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies From June to October 1907, he was Minister of Justice and

Public Instruction and again in 1910, in which year there occurred in close succession the deaths of President Montt and of vice-President Fernández Albano, so that Dr. Figueroa, as the oldest member of the Cabinet, became acting vice-President of the Republic. His term of office lasted from October to December and during this period he presided over the commemoration festivities of the National Centenary and took part also in those of Argentina.

In 1911 he was appointed Chilean Minister to the Argentine Government, which office he still holds.

DIEGO ANTONIO TORRES

Teacher; physicist.

Diego Antonio Torres, the son of Antonio Torres, a Portuguese physician, and Benigna Arce, was born in 1843 in the city of Santiago and there was educated in the National Institute.

In 1865 he began to teach as substitute–Professor of Physics and Chemistry in the National Institute; in the following year he was made Professor and also placed in charge of the Meteorological Laboratory; in 1867 he was appointed Assayer to the Mint; in 1894 he was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Physical Sciences and Mathematics, and in 1902 he became also Professor of Physics in the Architectural course.

In 1889 he made a voyage to Europe to obtain materials for the schools, a

matter in which he has taken a great interest and has organized the specimens in Physics, Chemistry and Electricity which have proved useful in the National Institute. In 1907 he celebrated his fortieth and in 1917, his fiftieth year of service in the schools.

Sr. Torres is the author of the following text-books which have been used for years in Chilean schools: *Tratado Elemental de Química; Química Moderna*, 1895, and *Física Elemental.*

José Alfonso.

JOSE A. ALFONSO

Teacher; writer.

José A. Alfonso was born on the eighteenth of July, 1861, in Valparaiso and there was educated in the Seminary, in the Sacred Hearts School and in the National Institute. Sometime later he went to the University of Santiago to read Law and in 1889 won the degree of Licentiate and was admitted to the Bar.

He did not practise his profession, but chose instead the career of teacher and writer: he has occupied the posts of assistant–Professor in the University, Secretary of the Committee on Technical Education, and Professor of Law and Legislation in the Agricultural Institute. He also has been a member of numerous committees and or-

ganizations for educational purposes: he has served as President of the Chilean Boy–Scouts, vice–President of the Society for Primary Education, vice–President of the League for Poor Students, and vice–President of the Anti–Tuberculosis League.

For many years he has been an occasional contributor to the press and is the author of numerous books and pamphlets, among which are: *Benjamín Dávila Larraín*, 1899; *La Civilización Alemana en Chile*, 1900; *Educación a la Inglesa*, 1902; *El Poder Judicial y su Reforma*, 1904; *Educación*, 1912, all of which were published in Santiago.

Malaquías Concha.

MALAQUIAS CONCHA

Lawyer; public man.

MALAQUÍAS CONCHA was born in Loncomilla on the sixth of April, 1859. He was educated in the Padre Concha School of Talca, in the Talca Liceo and in the University of Chile. In the latter he pursued courses in Law and received his degree on the twenty-fourth of November, 1880.

The following year he opened a law office in Santiago, and in a short time gained for himself no little fame, defending the poor of the city. In November of 1887 he was one of the number who withdrew from the Radical group to found the Democratic Party. The enthusiasm of the leaders was contagious and centers were organized in most of the large cities of Chile. On the twen-

ty–ninth of April, 1888, however, a public meeting was held in the Alameda to protest against the high rates of the urban railroad and this action, displeasing the government, resulted in the imprisonment of the Central Committee. Their brilliant defence before the Supreme Court of Justice was published in almost all the periodicals in the country and increased, instead of diminishing, the popularity of their cause. In 1900 Señor Concha was elected Deputy for the departments of Concepción, Talcahuano, Coelemu, and Lautaro, and held this office in successive terms until 1918 when he was chosen Senator for the province of Concepción. In the course of his many years of service in Congress, he has held the post of vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, and has been a member of many important committees, including those of Finance, Civil and Criminal Code, Workmen's Homes, Compensation Acts, and Customs Rates. In 1918 and the

early part of 1919 he was Minister of Industry and Public Works and in March, 1920, was again appointed to post.

Like most public men of South America, he has associated himself to a considerable extent with daily journalism, having been editor of La Libertad of Talca in 1888, «La Democracia» and «Las Provincias» in 1889, «El Siglo XX», in 1894, and «La Prensa» in 1897. He has been a contributor to the principal newspapers of the country, and is the author of the following works: *El Partido Democrático y su Actitud en Presencia de la Revolución*, 1891; *El Programa de la Democracia*, 1894; *Tratado de Economía Política Experimental;* and *Cartilla de Instrucción Cívica*, which received an award from the Ministry of Public Instruction in 1905.

VIRGINIO ARIAS

Sculptor.

VIRGINIO ARIAS, the son of Francisco Arias and Lorenza Cruz, was born in the town of Ranquil, province of Concepcion, in 1855. His father died when he was eight years of age and he was obliged to help in the family support.

While he was still a child he showed so much artistic aptitude that he was taken as apprentice by the sculptor Francisco Sánchez, then at work on the Cathedral in Concepcion. Later the boy worked at similar tasks in Chillán, Yumbel, and Los Angeles. There he executed a wooden statue of San Sebastián which attracted much attention.

In 1873 Arias went to Santiago and with the money he had saved was able to enter the University of Chile. Join-

ing the class of Nicanor Plaza, the true founder of Chilean sculpture, he made rapid progress, learned to work in marble, and on more than one occasion received prizes for his work. In 1874 Plaza decided to move to Europe, and after striving in vain to secure a government scholarship for Arias, took him with him at his own expense. In Paris teacher and pupil devoted themselves to study, and as early as 1875 Arias came into prominence by exhibiting in the Salon a bronze bust of Plaza. In September of that year Plaza returned to Chile and Arias remained in Paris to continue his studies with Professor Joufroy. To earn his living he had to work in the studios as assistant. This frequently occupied the greater part of the day and forced him to do his original work at night. In 1876 he was admitted to the School of Fine Arts and there studied under his old teacher Professor Joufroy. Not content with this, he also studied at night in

the School of Decorative Arts under the direction of Professor Hanson.

In 1876 he exhibited in the Salon a bust of the son of his teacher Joufroy and in 1881 a bust of Monsieur Perrott. In 1882, after many sacrifices, using his bed-room as a studio and making casts of his own body to use as models, he finished his life-size statue *El Defensor de la Patria*. This was placed on exhibition in the Paris Salon under the title of *Un Héroe del Pacífico*, received honorable mention and now adorns the Yungay Plaza of Santiago with the inscription *El Roto Chileno*. His triumphs in Paris had been noticed in the Chilean press and he soon received from the government a pension which enabled him to live in greater comfort and devote more of his time to original work. Later the government commissioned him to execute bronze statues of *Aldea and Riquelme* and bas-reliefs in marble of *La Toma del Huáscar* and *El Combate de Punta Gruesa*.

The two latter works now form a part of the imposing Sailors' Monument in Valparaiso. In 1886 he placed on exhibition in the Paris Salon a terra cotta bust of the Chilean writer on agriculture, Máximo Jeria, and a reduction of his famous *Roto Chileno*.Two years later he obtained a gold medal of the third class with his grandiose *Descendimiento de la Cruz*, a life-size group which definitely established his reputation. Some years later the government commissioned him to reproduce El Desendimiento in marble and also *Dafne y Cloe*, which, with *Aldea en el Combate de Iquique* received awards in the 1895 Salon. In 1888 he also exhibited in Paris a bust of his friend Arturo Michelme, a work which was later acquired by a group of Michelme's friends and placed in the School of Fine Arts in Caracas.

In 1889 and 1893 Señor Arias made short visits to Chile, and in 1900 again returned to his country to take charge

of the School of Fine Arts and to teach sculpture there, a post which he held for ten years. In 1895 and 1896 he taught drawing free of charge in the night school of La Union Society of Artisans. In 1911 he resigned his post as Director of the School of Fine Arts to pay another visit to Europe.

In addition to the honors mentioned above, Sr. Arias received the First Medal at the Universal Exposition at Paris in 1889, Second Medal at the International Exposition in Liverpool in 1895, and First Medal in the Buffalo Exposition in 1901. In 1906 he was elected a member of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters in the University of Chile.

His principal groups include: *El Combate de la Concepción*, *Vendedora de Amores*, *Monumento a las Glorias del Ejército Chileno*, and the *Mausoleum of José Domingo Cañas* in the Catholic Cemetery. Among his statues those most, worthy of mention are: *Hojas de Laurel*,

Monumento a Manuel Antonio Matta and the *Allegory* for the pediment of the Fire Station in Santiago; among his bas-reliefs, *La Electricidad*. His most notable busts are: *Don Diego Barros Arana* and *Miguel Luis Amunátegui*.

AMANDA LABARCA HUBERTSON

Teacher; writer.

AMANDA LABARCA HÚBERTSON, the daughter of Onofre Pinto and Sabina Sepúlveda was born in Santiago on the fifth of December, 1886. She received her early education in the Lebrun de Pinochet *Liceo*, where she completed the courses for the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy and Letters at the age of fifteen. She then entered the University of Chile and graduated in 1904 with the title of State Professor.

Soon after obtaining her degree she was appointed assistant–Director of Normal School N.° 3 of Santiago. In 1906 she married Guillermo Labarca Húbertson, one of the well–known Chilean writers of the younger generation. In 1909 she was appointed Pro-

Amanda Labarca Hubertson

fesor of Spanish in the Girls' *Liceo* N.° 3 and in the same year published a critical study of contemporary Spanish poets and prose-writers entitled *Impresiones de Juventud*. Elected Secretary of the Association of National Education and Secretary of its official organ, La Revista Pedagógica, she was soon called to fill the post of editor of the magazine. In 1911 she and her husband were commissioned by the government to study higher education in the United States and Europe. Entering the Graduate School of Columbia University, she remained there two years and then went to France to continue her studies in the Sorbonne.

On her return to Chile in 1913, she delivered a series of University lectures on feminine activities in the United States, which had for its result the creation of the *Círculo de Lectura de Señoras* and the *Club de Señoras*, the first independent institutions of their kind in Chile. This series of lectures

was published in 1914 under the title of *Actividades femeninas en Estados Unidos*. In the following year her novel *En tierras extrañas* appeared and met with a very favorable reception in the Chilean capital. In 1916 she was appointed Director of the Girls' Lyceum N.° 5 of Santiago, a post which she holds at the present time. Her work there was interrupted in 1918, when she was again commissioned by the government to study educational institutions in the United States. From this journey she returned to Chile in July, 1919, and soon afterwards published the result of her labors in book form with the title *La Escuela Secundaria en los Estados Unidos*.

She has taken an active interest in the organization of women's clubs in Santiago and is President of the *Círculo de Lectura* and the National Women's Council.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

MANUEL TRUCCO

Engineer; teacher.

MANUEL TRUCCO FRANZANI, the son of Napoleón Trucco, was born in the year 1874 in Cauquenes and had his early schooling in his native town. For his advanced courses he entered the National Institute in Santiago and for his professional studies he went to Paris where he attended the School of Bridges and Construction. He received the degree of Bachelor in Science and Mathematics in 1891 and that of Civil Engineer in 1899.

He has held many important posts, both in academic and practical fields: from 1891 to 1896 he was Inspector, and from 1895 to 1902, Professor of Mathematics in the National Institute; from 1901 to 1919, Professor of Resistence of Materials in the School of

Architecture; from 1917 to 1919 Head of the Engineering School in the University, and from 1911 to 1919, Dean of the Faculty of Physical Science and Mathematics.

In the practical field of Engineering he has served as Engineer in the Department of Public Works in 1899–1900; Engineer in charge of new construction on the National Railways from 1900 to 1911, and since 1918 he has been General Manager of the Railways of Chile. In the course of his duties he has constructed the bridges over the River Claro, near Yumbel, that of Perquilauquen, in Quella, and that of the Cucharas, in El Salto.

Sr. Trucco Franzani has beeen honored by a number of governmental appointments: he was a member of the scientific commission sent to study in Europe from 1902 to 1904, Delegate to the International Railways Congress held in Buenos Aires in 1910 and President of the Institute of Engineers.

MIGUEL L. AMUNATEGUI REYES

Jurist; grammarian; teacher.

MIGUEL LUIS AMUNÁTEGUI REYES, the son of the noted scholar Gregorio Víctor Amunátegui Aldunate, was born in Santiago in 1863. He studied in the National Institute and, taking up the study of Law. was admitted to the Bar in December, 1884.

As early as 1878 he was a contributor to La Revista Literaria and in 1885 he published *Don Andrés Bello y el Código Civil.* This was followed in 1888 by a biographical study of *Enrique Cood.* In 1891 he was appointed Professor of Spanish in the National Institute and three years later, Professor of Civil Law in the University of Chile. In connection with his work as teacher he has devoted himself to the study of Law and Grammar, with such success that

he is generally recognized as an authority on these subjects. He is not only a member of the Faculty of Law and Political Science, but also of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters in the University of Chile. His activities have received recognition abroad by his election to the Spanish Academy.

He is a contributor to the principal reviews and periodicals of Chile and has published the following books: *La Formación de los acervos en la Partición de una Herencia*, 1890; *La Codificación de las Leyes Civiles*, 1890; *¿En qué caso puede sufrir excepción la regla en que la mujer debe seguir a su marido?*, 1891; *Trabajos científicos de Don Andrés Bello*, 1892; *Imperfecciones y Erratas del Código Civil*, 1892; *Borrones Gramatiles*, 1894; *Estudios relativos al Código Civil* 1894; *Críticas y Charlas*, 1902; *Mis Pasatiempos, 1905; La Reforma de la Ortografía*, 1917; and *Don Bernardo O'Higgins juzgado por sus Contemporáneos*, 1918.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

CARLOS ISAMITT

Painter.

Carlos Isamitt Alarcón was born at Rengo in 1887. He was educated in the schools of his native town, at the Teacher' Training College in Santiago, where he completed his courses in 1903, and thereafter,whilst still pursuing the teaching profession, at the Catholic University under Pedro Lira, and at the School of Fine Arts.

He has acquired his reputation as a landscape painter with works in oil and pastel that reflect the gentle melancholy of the lake and island scenery of Southern Chile. He obtained official recognition with a drawing in 1908; in 1913 he won a second class medal for a painting and between 1915 and 1917 received four first awards at the Salon of Santiago.

ISMAEL GAJARDO REYES

Naval officer; scientist.

Ismael Gajardo Reyes was born on the twenty-ninth of September, 1876, in Vaparaiso and there received his education in the English Academy of Mr. Schooler and in the Naval School of Chile.

After his graduation he entered active service in the Chilean Navy, and passed successively through every grade up to that of Captain (Capitán de Fragata) with which rank he retired in 1910. In 1902 while in command of the tender *Huemul* he carried out an exploring expedition to Skyring Bay and there discovered the canal which connects this bay with the gulf of Xaultegua in Magellan Strait. This achievement brought him

Ismael Cajardo

high praise from many scientists, and in recognition of his work the Chilean Government decreed that the canal should henceforth bear his name. He was later put in command of the tender *Toro*, various destroyers, and of the transport *Rancagua*, and was for a time in charge of the Naval Office of Technical Information. The Government has recently awarded him a silver medal in token of its appreciation of his twenty years' naval service.

After leaving the Navy he was appointed Assistant in the Seismological Station, promoted to the post of head of the Section of Calculation in May, 1913, and later to Assistant Director, Head of the Astrophotographical Section, and First Astronomer in the National Observatory. He has published numerous professional articles in the Revista de Marina, and in the Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía, has edited the Anuario del Observatorio Astronómico Nacional since 1914, and

is the author of a text-book of physical geography which has been adopted by many schools in Chile. He has also written numerous pamphlets, the most notable of which are *El Catálogo Fotográfico del Cielo*, and *Organización y Fomento de la Marina Mercante Nacional* which was presented at the Seventh General Scientific Chilean Congress in 1913.

PATRICIO LARRAIN ALCALDE

Army officer.

PATRICIO LARRAÍN ALCALDE, the son of José Patricio Larraín Gandarillas and Carolina Alcalde y Velasco, was born on the twenty–eighth of November, 1852, in Santiago and there received his education in the Sacred Heart School and the Law School of the University of Chile.

He entered the public service in 1873 as *Attaché* and later Secretary to the Chilean Legation in Bolivia. In the War of the Pacific he was Captain of the Esmeralda Battalion and fought in the battles of Tacna, Chorrillos and Miraflores. He took part also in the campaign of the North Shore under the orders of Colonel Patricio Lynch. In 1890, as Deputy for the department

of La Victoria, he associated himself with the revolutionary movement against President Balmaceda and in 1891 organized the Esmeralda Regiment in Iquique of which he had command with the rank of Lieut. Colonel. He had an active part in the struggle: he participated in the expedition to Tacna and Arica, was at Antofagasta at the time of the bombardment, and shared in the actions of Caldera, Copiapó and Concón where the Balmaceda forces were defeated; he took part in the skirmish at Viña del Mar and in the decisive Battle of Placilla. In the same year he was Military Governor of Atacama, and later held the same position in Antofagasta and Concepción. In 1891 he was appointed Head of the Department of Instruction in the General Staff.

In 1894 he was appointed Military *Attaché* to the Chilean Legation in Peru, and in the following year was transferred to the Legation in France and

Switzerland; in 1896 he was made head of the Military Commission in Europe, and on his return to Chile in 1897 he was appointed by President Errázuriz Echaurren Minister of War and the Navy. In 1906 he retired with the rank of Division General.

General Larraín Alcalde has published numerous articles in the Santiago press and is the author of an extensive *Memorial*, 1906, dealing with the relations between the Ministry of War and the army at the time of his resignation as head of the General Staff.

LUIS IZQUIERDO FREDES

Public man.

Luis Izquierdo Fredes, the son of Gabriel Izquierdo and Clotilde Fredes, was born in San Fernando in 1874.

He was one of the combatants in the War of the Pacific: as naval cadet he took part in the engagement at Callao and in the bombardment of the Peruvian batteries at Chorrillos and Miraflores. For his part in these engagements he is entitled to wear the Medal of the Second Campaign. The knowledge of war gained by him in this bitter struggle was lent to the side of the Constitutional forces in the revolution of 1891 during which he attained the rank of Major.

After the Revolution he was appointed Secretary of the Chilean Legation

in London and on his return to Chile appointed assistant–Secretary of the Department of Labor and Public Works. In 1899 he received the appointment of Consul General in Japan. In 1906 he was elected Deputy from the department of Lebu on the Liberal ticket and was re–elected at the close of his three–year term of office. From June until December of 1910 he was Minister of Foreign Relations and until November was Head of the Cabinet. In 1912 he was elected Deputy from Santiago. In 1917 he was called by President Sanfuentes to organize a new cabinet and remained as its head until, as all too frequently happens, the ministry failed to find approval with the Senate and was forced to resign.

At the present time Sr. Izquierdo is a member of the Financial and Commercial Commission to the United States.

ARTEMIO GUTIERREZ

Labor leader.

ARTEMIO GUTIÉRREZ, the son of Juan Antonio Gutiérrez and Rosario Vidal, was born at Arauco on the sixth of June, 1860. He received his first instruction in the schools of his native town and continued in those of Concepción until the age of seventeen, when, as a result of the Government's suppression of the usual scholarships, he was obliged to give up his studies and learn a trade. He chose that of a tailor and established himself in Santiago. He became connected with several workingmen's associations in whose activities he took an enthusiastic part and ultimately won such prestige that he was elected Deputy to the Na-

tional Congress in 1897 as labour representative for Santiago.

In the Chamber of Deputies, to which he was re-elected for Santiago until 1906 and where he now represents Temuco, he has held the office of second vice-President. He has officiated also as President of the Ambulance Service Committee and that of Public Worship. His services on behalf of the poorer working classes have on several occasions been gratefully recognized by their societies.

ERNESTO A. GUZMAN

Teacher; poet.

Ernesto A. Guzmán, the son of Horacio Guzmán and Delfina Guzmán, was born on the twenty–fifth of July, 1877. in the Province of Ñuble and got his early education in the Normal School of Chillán. Later he moved to Santiago, entered the Pedagogical Institute and won the title of Professor of Spanish in 1900.

He began at once to practise his profession and in 1902 was appointed Professor in the Manuel Barros Borgoño Lyceum where he has continued to teach ever since. Meantime he has cultivated also his literary gifts: he has contributed to the periodicals, such as La Revista Contemporánea, Nosotros, Juventud, and Los Diez. He has written

many fugitive poems in which the prevailing note is that of tragedy and grief, and has published several books of verse which are characterized by a tone of melancholy: *Albores*, 1902; *En Pos*, 1906; *Vida Interna*, 1909; *Los Poemas de la Serenidad*, 1914; and *El Arbol Ilusionado*, 1916.

CARLOS SILVA VILDOSOLA

Journalist; author.

Carlos Silva Vildósola was born in 1871 at the old fort of Chihuaihue in the Araucanian forest where his father Nicanor Silva Arriagada was then in garrison. He received his education in the Santiago school, the National Institute, the San Ignacio, and Santo Domingo schools of the capital. With the last named institution was affiliated a literary society — the Philosophical Academy of St. Thomas Aquinas, and it was before this body that at sixteen years of age Sr. Silva Vildósola read his first essay in authorship, —a novel inspired by local life and customs. This novel, under the title of *La Montaña*, was first published in the columns of La Revista de Artes y Let-

Carlos Silva Vildósola

ras and republished in 1897, as a *feuilleton* of the newspaper El Chileno. His second essay, dealing with the same theme and entitled *Los Pololos*, was read in 1888 before the Society of Arts and Letters.

In the following year he decided on journalism as a profession and was associated first with the newspaper El Porvenir, as Parliamentary reporter, and with El Pais of Concepcion as Santiago correspondent, and later, from 1894 to 1900, with El Chileno, which, when he rose to be its chief editorial writer, he succeeded in stamping with a definitely national and forceful character.

In 1900 he entered the diplomatic service as Second Secretary to the Chilean Legation in London, and there ably defended the interests of his country before the Board of Arbitration on the question of the boundaries with Argentina. From London he contributed to El Mercurio an essay analysing

the differences between the French and the English Press.

On his return to Santiago he joined the staff of El Mercurio, the oldest Chilean newspaper, as Editor-in-Chief and as such acted until 1907 when he was commissioned as its travelling correspondent through the United States and Europe. His third journey to Europe was undertaken in 1913 and on his own initiative. In Europe he remained throughout the war and it was his pen that, more enthusiastically than any other, sustained before his countrymen the justice of the Allied cause.

He returned to Chile in 1920 to be welcomed, not only by his comrades of the Press and his compatriots, but also, as was natural, by the representatives of all the Allied nations in Chile.

His published works, beside those already mentioned, are *Brisas de Mar*, 1897; *En la Nieve*, 1913; *Periodismo y Letras en Chile*, 1914; *Del Dolor y de la Muerte*, 1916; *Le Chili et la Guerre*, 1917.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

DIEGO DUBLE URRUTIA

Poet; diplomat.

Diego Dublé Urrutia, the descendant of a family distinguished in the military annals of his country, was born in 1877 at Angol. In his student days he contributed to the newspaper press, and for a time was a member of the staff of «La Ley». In 1898 he published his first book of verse entitled *Veinte Años*, which reflects the influence of some of the older Chilean poets.

In 1902 he entered the diplomatic service with an appointment as Second Secretary of Legation in Paris whence he was promoted to Rome as First Secretary. From Europe he continued his contributions to several newspapers, among them «El Heraldo» of Valparaíso and «El Sur» of Concepción.

In 1903 appeared in one volume, entitled *Del Mar a la Montaña*, a collection of his most characteristic lyrics. Essentially national in spirit, colour and atmosphere, they are faithful pictures of the simple peasant life of Southern Chile and of its wild mountain, lake and forest scenery.

From 1906 to 1908 he was Secretary of Legation to Brazil, whence he was transferred as *Chargé d'affaires* to Vienna; in 1918 he was appointed Minister to Colombia.

In January 1913 there appeared in «La Revista Azul« the opening chapters of a new work of his of a humourously philosophical character, and in 1915 was published *Fortuna Cándida*. Messrs. Garnier of Paris have produced an edition de luxe of his *Del Mar a la Montaña*, as well as a selection from *Veinte Años* to which was added some more recent work.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

TOMAS THAYER OJEDA

Librarian; historian.

TOMÁS THAYER OJEDA was born in Caldera on the sixteenth of June, 1877. He is the grandson of Mr. William Turpin Thayer of Boston, Mass. who came to Chile in 1828 as master and captain of the American schooner *Yankee*. He received his early education in Taltal where he attended the Spanish-English School from 1885 to 1889. Sent by his parents to Santiago, he entered the San Agustin School and remained in that institution from 1891 to 1894. The following year he received his degree of Bachelor of Philosophy and Letters.

Since 1902 he has been employed in the National Library of Chile; he began as clerk in the Manuscript De-

partment, was promoted to be Assistant Head, and later Head of the Department. He married Manuela Rosenbary Gómez and has one daughter.

Sr. Thayer Ojeda is a frequent contributor to the magazines of Chile and is the author of the following works: *Memoria histórica de la familia Alvarez de Toledo en Chile*, Santiago, 1903; *Santiago durante el Siglo XVII*, 1905; *Los Conquistadores de Chile*, 3 vols., Santiago, 1908-13; *The Thayer family of Thornbury*, 1907; *Las antiguas ciudades de Chile*, 1911; *El Diario del Dr. Don Fernando Antonio de los Ríos*, 1913; *Observaciones acerca del viaje de Don García Hurtado de Mendoza a las provincias de Coronados y Ancud*, 1913.

RICARDO DAVILA SILVA

Teacher; literary critic.

RICARDO DÁVILA SILVA was born in Valparaíso on the twenty-fifth of April 1873. He received his early education in his native city, attending the German Institute, the School of the French Fathers, and the Valparaíso *Liceo*. From here he passed to the University of Chile and obtained his degree of Bachelor in Letters and Licenciate in Law.

In 1910 he was appointed to the cataloguing staff of the National Library, a position which he holds at the present time. In the same year he was sent as government delegate to the Scientific Congress held in Buenos Aires. In 1917 and 1918 he was Professor of General Literature in the Club de Señoras and in 1919 was appointed Profes-

sor of Greek and Latin in the Pedagogical Institute of Santiago.

He has contributed numerous articles on social and literary topics to the «Revista Chilena», and from Jauary, 1917, to August, 1919, held the post of literary critic on the newspaper «La Nación» of Santiago in which he wrote weekly book reviews under the pseudonym of *Leo Par*. Besides these fugitive essays he is the author of: *Reformas del Código Civil*, Santiago, 1897, Thesis; *Biblioteca Heleno-Clásica*, Santiago, 1913, and *Biblioteca Latino-clásica*, Santiago, 1914.

PEDRO BANNEN

Lawyer; public man.

PEDRO BANNEN was born in Concepción in 1845 and there had his early education, but later went to Santiago to attend the University of Chile where he studied Law and was admitted to the Bar in 1870.

He has followed his profession in Santiago and has taken part in public life, He associated himself with the Radical Party and was elected Deputy for the Department of Vichuquén in 1879. Afterwards he was successively Deputy for Lautaro, Concepción, Talcahuano and Coelemu, serving until the year 1906 when the province of Malleco elected him Senator. In Congress he has been an enthusiastic supporter of public instruction and has used his influence to bring about better salaries

for teachers. In 1879 he became a member of the Society of Primary Instruction of Santiago and held the office of President for several years. In 1882 he organized a similar society in Concepción of which he is honorary President.

In 1895 he joined the Rifle Club of Santiago and in 1898 became its director. In recognition of his faithful service in this capacity he was presented with a gold medal and a diploma of honor. Propaganda directed by him has given rise to numerous rifle clubs throughout the country.

In 1899 he founded a school for the poor children of the city as a test for the establishment of obligatory education. As a result the «Society of Schools for the Poor« was founded, an organization which supports numerous schools scattered throughout the country. His earnestness in the cause secured consideration by the National Congress of 1901 of the first project for obligatory primary instruction.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

Gilberto Fuenzalida.

GILBERTO FUENZALIDA

Teacher; Bishop of Concepcion.

GILBERTO FUENZALIDA GUZMÁN, the son of Bernardo Fuenzalida and María Mercedes Guzmán, was born on the fifteenth of February, 1868, at Talca where he received his first instruction in the Lyceum. Thereafter he entered the Seminary of Talca and subsequently that of Santiago, but went to Rome to complete his theological studies in the Gregorian University where he was granted his Doctor's degree in 1890. In 1891 he was appointed Professor of Theology and Philosophy in the Seminary of Santiago; in the following year its vice-Rector; in 1893 he was made Rector of Talca, and in 1898 Rector of the Seminary of Santiago, an office which he held until 1918.

From 1905 until 1918 he was a member of the Committee of Public Instruction, during the same period he was also Dean of the Faculty of Theology in the University, and when Dr. Amunátegui Solar, its Rector, was called in 1918 to the Ministry of Public Instruction, Dr. Fuenzalida replaced him as acting Rector.

In 1906 he obtained in competitive examination the office of Major Canon of the Cathedral of Santiago. In 1918 he was named Bishop of Concepción by Pope Benedict XV and was ordained by the Papal Nuncio in Chile, Sebastian Nicotra.

His published works are: *Pedagogía Catequística; Catecismo Menor; Catecismo Mayor; La Inquisición en España y América.*

IV HISPANIC NOTES

PEDRO CORREA OVALLE

Land-owner; Senator.

PEDRO CORREA OVALLE, the son of José Gregorio Correa Albano and Delia Ovalle, was born in 1864 in the city of Santiago and there was educated in the schools and the University of the capital.

He read Law and was admitted to the Bar, but did not practise the profession, devoting himself rather to agriculture and particularly to viniculture in which he has won notable success and has travelled abroad to study methods and seek improvements. On one of his journeys to Europe he was commissioned by the Government to select a professor of Enology.

Sr. Correa Ovalle has served as one of the Trustees of the Catholic Socie-

ties and Schools of St. Thomas Aquinas, as well as one of the managers of the Conservative Party in the province of Talca; in 1912 he was elected Senator and re-elected in 1918; in 1914 he was made counselor of the State Railways; he is a charter member of the Wine-Producers Society of Chile; he is also vice-President of the Visiting Committee of the agricultural schools and of the Quinta Normal.

ELIODORO ORTIZ DE ZARATE

Musician; composer.

Elodoro Ortiz de Zárate, the son of José Ortiz de Zárate and Julia Fillipi, was born at Valparaiso on the twenty-ninth of December, 1865. His early education completed, he entered the National Conservatory where he was successful in winning the Government scholarship that enabled him to pursue his studies abroad. At the Milan Conservatory in 1889 he obtained his title of Licentiate and Master of Composition and in his final examination presented an opera *Juana la Loca* which was favorably received as a work of promise.

On his return to Chile he devoted himself both to teaching and to original work: in 1895 his second opera *La Flo-*

rista de Lugano was successfully presented in the Municipal Theatre of Santiago; his next composition *Lautaro*, forming the first of the trilogy *Araucana*, which finds its subject in the romantic past of the national history, was first performed in 1902 in Santiago, and subsequently, together with his second opera, in Europe. The attention with which these works were received was not due solely to their being the music of a new aspirant to the operatic stage; they were pronounced by the critics to evince, besides correctness of form and technique, a happy spontaneity of melody.

In 1905 Señor Ortiz de Zárate was commissioned by his government to make a complete investigation of modern methods of musical instruction. He remained in Europe eight years and there composed a new opera *Tasso y Eleonora*, a three-act tragedy, as well as the symphonies entitled *Dante*, *Sul Lago*, *Notte Stelata*, *Danza e Amore*,

and *Chile*, all of which were successfully performed. In this, his later work, it is to be noted that their author follows the tendency of the more modern schools of musical thought.

In 1915 he gave a series of concerts which were much praised by the musical public and in 1919 he was appointed Visiting Inspector of Musical Instruction by the Chilean Government. He also maintains his own private school of music in Santiago.

ENRIQUE NERCASSEAU Y MORAN

Teacher.

ENRIQUE NERCASSEAU Y MORÁN, the son of Enrique Nercasseau and María Mercedes Morán, was born in Santiago on the ninth of December, 1855. He received his early instruction in the School of the Sacred Heart, Santiago, and entered the University of Chile from which he graduated in 1872 with the degree of Bachelor in Philosophy and Letters.

Sr. Nercasseau has devoted himself to the teaching profession in which he has passed his life and won a creditable place. He has been examiner in Grammar and Latin in the University since 1881; he served as teacher of Spanish in the San Francisco and Mer-

E. Nercasseau y Morain,

ced Convents, in the Radford School, the Adrian Araya School, and that of Señora Filomena Rojas de Rebolledo; in 1889 he was appointed Professor of Spanish in the Pedagogical Institute; in 1899 he held the same post in the Commercial Technical Institute; in 1905 he became Lecturer in the University; in 1906, Professor of Mythology in the School of Fine Arts, and finally Professor of General Literature and Spanish in the University.

He has been honored by election to the Royal Academy of Spain, to the Association of Writers and Artists of Madrid, and to the Academy of Chile; he is the author of: *Nociones de Ortografía Castellana; Tratado de Métrica; Antología Castellana Arcaica*, and *Historia de la Literatura Española*, a translation from the French.

AUGUSTO BRUNA

Capitalist.

AUGUSTO BRUNA, the son of Adolfo Bruna and Carmen Valenzuela, was born on the twenty–seventh of July, 1870, in Santiago and there was educated in the National Institute and the University where he won the degree of Civil Engineer.

In 1894 he began his commercial career, in the nitrate industry where he was employed first as a subordinate, but later operated independently and on a large scale. In 1903 he became a member of Bruna y Sampaio y Cía. and now occupies a place among the foremost capitalslits of Chile.

He is one of the owners of La Nación, an important daily paper of Santiago, and in 1915 was elected Senator for the Province of Antofagasta.

CARLOS DORLHIAC

Artist.

CARLOS DORLHIAC was born on the thirtieth of July, 1880, in Bordeaux, France, but was educated in Santiago where he attended private schools and studied drawing in which he soon won a front rank. In 1907 he studied under the Chilean artist Nicanor González Méndez and in the same year won the Bronze Medal in the annual Salon of Santiago; in 1915 he won the silver medal; in 1916 he was awarded the Gold Medal, and in 1918 he received the Judges' vote of applause.

All of Sr. Dorlhiac's work is in the field of drawing and his subjects are found as a rule in the Chilean landscape and its ancient buildings to which he is greatly devoted and which he has pres-

ented in drawings which reflect infinite pains and minute and laborious care.

Among the best known of his drawings are: *La Casa Franciscana; La Casa Santa; Eucaliptos; Bosque de Pataguas; La Puerta de la Parroquia; Los grandes árboles.*

Samuel Claro Lastarria.

SAMUEL CLARO LASTARRIA

Public man.

SAMUEL CLARO LASTARRIA, the son of Lorenzo Claro y Cruz and Lucinda Lastarria, was born in Santiago in 1873, but he received his early education in the schools of Valparaiso. Later he entered the Law School of the University of Chile where he obtained his law degree in July, 1895. Meantime, in 1891, after the triumph of the Revolutionary forces, he received the appointment of accountant in the office of Issue of Circulation. The following year he was appointed private secretary *pro tem* to President Jorge Montt. Later he held the offices of assistant–Director *pro tem* of the Treasury, Director of Investigations in the Office of Exchanges, Accountant in

the Department of the Treasury, Inspector of Treasuries, and Attorney General. In 1903 he was elected local leader of the Liberal Party and in 1906 was called by President Pedro Montt to assume the portfolio of Justice and Public Instruction. In 1912 he held the post of Secretary of the Treasury and in the same year was chosen Deputy for the province of Arauco. In 1915 he was re-elected and again in 1918. As minister and deputy he has lent his aid to the re-organization of the Treasury, to laws on public instruction, to womens' compensation acts, and to the promulgation of the Penal Civil Code.

At the present time he is a member of the Chilean commercial and financial commission to the United States.

DANIEL OLIVA

Man of affairs.

Daniel Oliva, the son of Justo Oliva and Catalina Figueroa y Ramírez, was born in 1844 at San Felipe. At the age of seventeen he moved to Tarapacá, then in Peruvian territory, and devoted himself to the nitrate industry with such success that by 1879 he had become the proprietor of the «China» and «Solar» properties. On the confiscation of these properties by the Peruvian government, he resolved upon seeking nitrate in the Atacama desert where, after a wearisome quest, he was rewarded by discovering, in the province of Taltal, twenty-two leagues from the coast, those rich nitrate deposits which have since constituted a chief source of the country's wealth.

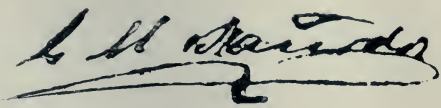
In developing the industry and in

establishing the three factories «Catalina«, «Lautaro», and «Bellavista», for the production of nitrate, he invested the sum of seven hundred-thousand pesos, and when around these factories arose growing townships he founded other industries that added still further to their prosperity.

During the War of the Pacific he lent special service to the country in aiding the destitute in the Province of Atacama, and in 1886 entered political life when he was elected Deputy for the Department of Taltal. In 1903 he was chosen Senator for Antofagasta, and from 1912 to 1918 represented Coquimbo in the Upper House.

In 1910, on his property near Los Andes, he helped to found and establish a company for the supply of electric light and power to the neighbourhood. He also made over another property on the Río Blanco to the Government for experimental salmon breeding. In 1918 he retired to private life.

IV HISPANIC NOTES



GUILLERMO M. BAÑADOS

Journalist; author.

GUILLERMO M. BAÑADOS, the son of Federico M. Bañados and Zulema Honorato, was born on the tenth of February, 1870, in San Felipe and there was educated in the *Liceo*.

He began his career as journalist at an early age and when he was seventeen was a member of the staff of Los Ecos del Taller, an organ of the labor party, later serving on El Correo de Quillota, El Andino and Los Andes. His relation to the press was interrupted by the Revolution of 1891 during which he was enrolled in the Balmaceda forces, but when it was over he resumed his professional work, contributing to El Progreso of Talca and La Democracia and La República of Santiago.

In 1893 he joined the Navy as Ships' Writer; in 1895 he became Accountant and in 1903 made a long voyage from Chile to Scandinavia. Meantime he continued writing; in 1894 he published his first book, *El Lector Popular Chileno*, and in 1904 a second, *Del Mar Pacífico al Báltico*.

In 1912 he was elected Deputy on the Democratic ticket and while in Congress gave special attention to labor questions.

FRANCISCO CONCHA CASTILLO

Poet; teacher.

FRANCISCO ANTONIO CONCHA CASTILLO, a member of one of the distinguished families of Chile, was born in 1855 in the city of Santiago where he was educated and has passed his life. He went to school in the Sacred Heart academy and entered the University to read law, but abandoned it for the pursuit of poetry for which he felt a vocation and which his ample means permitted him to follow.

Somewhat later he was drawn into the current of politics and served one term as Deputy in Congress, but withdrew at its close to the more congenial air of academic and literary affairs. He was chosen a member of the Faculty of Philosophy and the Humanities,

Member of the Chilean Academy and a Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of Letters of Madrid.

Sr. Concha Castillo has never collected his poems which are widely scattered in periodicals and magazines; some of them, none the less, are popular and among the more notable are: *Dolor Jenerator; Elegía a la Palabra; Un Idilio trágico; Himno a la bandera; A la Virgen María* and *Apoteosis a Cervantes.*

Luis Arroyo Vive

LUIS ORREGO LUCO

Public man; novelist.

LUIS ORREGO LUCO, the son of Antonio Orrego y Garmendia and Rosalía Luco de la Barra, was born in Santiago on the twenty-first of May, 1866. He received his early schooling abroad in the Breidenstein Institute of Switzerland, and continued his education in the celebrated English school directed by Mr. Radford in Santiago. After finishing his courses there he entered the University of Chile, graduated as Bachelor of Letters, and in 1887 received his degree as Licentiate in Law.

He entered the field of literature as early as 1884 when his work entitled *Causas determinantes de la Independencia de América* was awarded a prize of honor in the University Competition

of that year. The following year he was appointed editor of La Epoca of Santiago and in 1886 appointed Curator of the Archives of the Ministry of the Interior. The Revolution of 1891 found in him an active participant and as Second in Command of the regiment Chañaral he fought on the side of the Congressional forces in the bloody battles of Concón and Placilla. At the close of this struggle he was appointed Consul General and *chargé d'affaires* in Madrid and held this post until 1893 when he was transferred to Río de Janeiro as Secretary to the Chilean Legation. In 1894 he returned to Chile to accept the appointment of Governor of the province of Colchagua. In 1918 he was appointed Minister of Justice and Public Instruction and at the present time is Deputy for the Department of Osorno.

He has contributed to many of the magazines of his country and is known both as a writer of humoristic articles and as a novelist. Among his published

works, all of which were issued in Santiago, are: *Páginas americanas*, 1892; *Pandereta*, 1896; *Un mundo muerto*, 1897; *Un idilio nuevo*, 1900; *Estudios internacionales*, 1901–1902; *Chile contemporáneo*, 1904; *Episodios Nacionales*, 1905; *Casa grande*, 1908; *En familia*, 1912; *La tempestad*, 1914; and *La vida que pasa*, 1919.

SILVESTRE OCHAGAVIA

Land-owner; Senator.

SILVESTRE OCHAGAVÍA, the son of Silvestre Ochagavía Errázuriz and Concepción Echaurren Huidobro, was born in Santiago in 1851 and educated there.

The care of his extensive properties has occupied the greater part of his life, but he has also taken an effectual interest in public affairs: He has represented Llanquihue and Carelmapu in the Chamber of Deputies for several terms; he has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Conservative Party, he has been a member of the Senate, representing Chiloé since 1912, and in 1914 served as its President.

In 1918 he purchased El Diario Ilustrado from the Archbishop of Santiago and has conducted it in the interests of the Conservative Party.

RICARDO MONTANER BELLO

Teacher; historian.

RICARDO MONTANER BELLO, the son of Ricardo Montaner and Elvira Bello, was born in Santiago on the twenty-eighth of March, 1868. He was educated in the Sacred Heart school and in the Law School of the University of Chile. At an early age he showed an inclination to letters and in 1888 his poetical composition *Canto a los Mecenas de Chile* received first award in the public competition held by El Taller Ilustrado of Santiago. In the same year he assisted in founding the *Ateneo* of Santiago and the Club del Progreso and wrote also for the organ of the club, La Revista del Progreso. During the same period he also wrote a number of articles for La Tribuna.

In 1891 he abandoned his pen to

aid in the revolution against President Balmaceda. After taking part in the campaign of the North as Captain in the Constitutional Battalion, he came South with the Revolutionary troops and participated in the important battles of Concón and Placilla. In 1894 he was appointed head of one of the departments in the Ministry of War. The following year he was appointed editor of the Mercurio of Valparaiso and held this post for a year. He was later appointed to the Chair of International Law in the Military Academy, publishing at that time a study of the works of the sociologist Cumplowitz. At present he is a member of the Law Faculty of the University of Chile.

Sr. Montaner Bello has published a number of Law studies in the Revista Forense, as well as contributing to Chile Moderno and the Revista de Chile.

His *Historia de las negociaciones diplomáticas entre Chile y el Perú* was published in 1904.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

GALVARINO GALLARDO FONT

Journalist; magistrate.

GALVARINO GALLARDO FONT, the son of José Camilo Gallardo, one of the pioneers of printing in Chile, was born on the thirty-first of July, 1845, at Santiago. He entered the National Institute in his tenth year, and his first studies completed, passed to the University where he followed the law courses until, in 1869, he was granted his degree of Licentiate and subsequently that of Doctor of Laws. His thesis for the doctorate dealt with the extension of women's civil and political rights.

His career as civil servant began when, while still a pupil of the Institute, he was appointed clerk in the Central Statistical Office; and it was at the same early period that he began also

his journalistic career by becoming first proof reader, afterwards reporter, and finally editor of El Ferrocarril where he continued until 1911 when the paper ceased publication. In 1863, on the foundation of the Santiago Fire Brigade, he became an active member of the Second Company.

His judicial career began in 1875 in which year he was appointed Criminal Judge for the town of Talca, where his energetic measures for stamping out the brigandage then rife in the province, won him the highest regard. In 1882 he was promoted to be Judge of the Court of Appeals of Concepción and in 1889 to that of Santiago. He became a member of the High Court in 1899 and for various periods acted acceptably as its President.

From 1891 onwards until his recent retirement on a well earned pension, he lectured in the Faculty of the University on Penal Law, in which he is a recognized authority.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

PEDRO N. MONTENEGRO

Lawyer; government official.

PEDRO N. MONTENEGRO, the son of Nicolás Montenegro and Teresa Quel, was born at Los Andes in 1872. He had his secondary education in the schools of San Felipe and went to the University where he entered the Faculty of Law and obtained his degree as Licentiate in 1895.

His political convictions led him to affilliate himself with the party of President Balmaceda, to which party, both by his newspaper articles and his speeches, especially those delivered in the Liberal Democratic Club, he rendered conspicuous service.

He first sat in Congress in the period 1903–1906 as representative of Mulchén; from 1906 to 1912 he represented the

Department of La Laja, and in 1908 he was invited by President Montt to fill the post of Minister of Finance where he remained five months.

He was again Minister of Finance under President Barros Luco in 1911–1912, when he was successful in devising a special law to provide for the deficit of eighty millions of pesos then existent in the National Treasury. To him were due also the laws for the establishment of the Department of Issue in the Treasury, and for the inauguration of a Customs Department in Punta Arenas.

In 1912 he entered the upper house as Senator for the province of Bío–Bío: in 1915 he was defeated for re–election and resigned the leadership of the Liberal Democratic Party, but in March, 1920, he was recalled to form a new Ministry in which he occupies the post of Minister of the Interior.

AGUSTIN CORREA BRAVO

Journalist; poet.

Agustín Correa Bravo, the son of Agustín Correa Besoaín and of Juana Bravo, was born on the sixth of April, 1864, at Talca. He was educated at the National Institute in Santiago and received his degree of Bachelor of Literature from the University in 1882; he then entered the Faculty of Law, and gained his degree of Licentiate and his title of Advocate in 1886.

Four years previously he had begun his public service by accepting an inspectorship in the National Institute, a post which he held for two years and in 1891 became Professor of Literature in the same establishment.

In 1885 he joined the staff of La Epoca of which newspaper he became edit-

or in the year 1891. In this year he was appointed Secretary to the Governor of Santiago, and soon afterwards Governor, an office that the outbreak of the revolution compelled him to abandon. He was elected to Congress in 1906 for Llanquihue and continued to represent the same district till 1915. Since that time he has devoted himself with success and growing reputation to the exercise of his profession and to the publication of important treatises on legal and municipal matters, among them being: *El recurso de habeas corpus; Los Extranjeros ante la Ley Chilena; Estudios Legales y de Jurisprudencia*, 1890; and *Comentarios y concordancias de la ley de organización y atribuciones de las Municipalidades de 22 de Diciembre de 1891*. The last named work was published in 1903 and is now in its fourth edition.

Señor Correa has been awarded the Cruz de Oro of Cuba.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

ANGEL CRUCHAGA SANTA MARIA

Journalist; poet.

ANGEL CRUCHAGA SANTA MARÍA, the son of Ismael Cruchaga and Virginia Santa María, was born on the twenty-third of March, 1893, in Santiago where he grew up and was educated in the school of the Franciscan Fathers.

He responded very early to the call of letters and began to write while he was still at school. A little later he was contributing prolifically to the newspapers and periodicals of the capital, producing poems, articles, sketches, reports and criticism in facile abundance. With more maturity came greater restraint and his work in the magazines, Zig-Zag, Los Diez, Renacimineto and Juventud showed greater command of

his materials. At a later stage he began to write for the periodicals of Buenos Aires—Caras y Caretas, Nosotros and Nuestra América. Finally in 1917 he went to the Argentine capital and remains there.

His poetical work reflects the mood of youth and the temper of the time: it is full of world-weariness, revolt, Pantheism and sentiment, but often arresting in form and phrase. He published in 1915 a book of verse entitled *Las Manos Juntas*, which has been much praised.

ANTONIO ORREGO BARROS

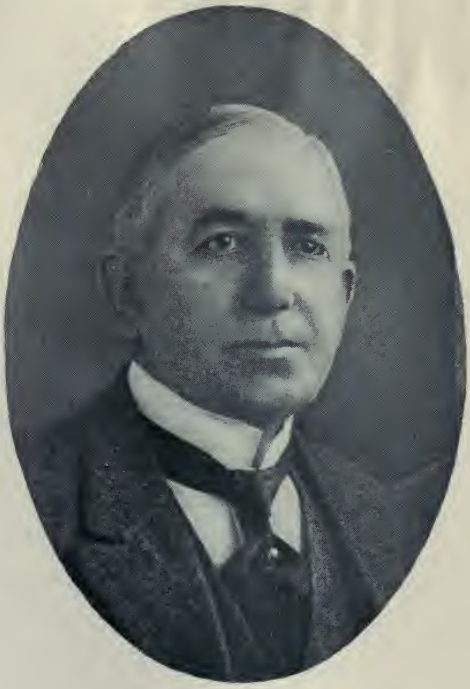
Poet; public official.

ANTONIO ORREGO BARROS, the son of Augusto Orrego Luco and Martina Barros, both descendants of well known Chilean families, was born on the first of September, 1880, in Santiago, where he received his education at the National Institute and the University.

For a time he studied medicine, but relinquished it for literature in which he has made his name as a writer of verse in the racy Spanish current among the common people, filled as it is with many picturesque, homely expressions, half slang and half dialect. His first book of collected verse appeared in 1903 under the title of *Alma Criolla* and was followed by *La Mareja* and *La Nave Vieja*, a narrative dialect poem

of the Battle of Iquique; in a later volume, *El Capitán Trovador*, he relates in the same style the romantic history of Alonso de Ercilla, the author of the Chilean national epic *La Araucana*.

Señor Barros is a member of the *Ateneo* of Santiago and of that of Mexico City. To-day he holds the appointment of Clerk of the Senate.



Santiago Marin Vicuña

SANTIAGO MARIN VICUÑA

Engineer.

SANTIAGO MARÍN VICUÑA, the son of Ventura Marín del Solar and Carmen Vicuña, was born on the twenty-eighth of November, 1871, in La Serena and had his early education in the schools and the Lyceum of his native town. Later, in the year 1889, he entered the University and there obtained the degree of Engineer in 1909.

He has had a wide experience as engineer, serving in the Department of Public Works, on the staff of the Boundary Commssion, on the Government Railways, and in the Department of Internal Revenue; he has served as constructing engineer, as assessor for bank loans, and has acted as government representative on foreign com-

missions and in scientific congresses. He is at present Engineer in the Department of Internal Revenue. He is a member of various learned societies including the Institute of Engineers of Chile, the Institute of Engineers of Peru, and the Geographical Society of Peru.

Señor Marín has written much for the press and for periodicals, and is besides the author of more extended works including: *A través de la Patagonia*, 1901; *Tabla para la cubicación del movimiento de tierras*, 1901; *Los Ferrocarriles de Chile*, 1901; *El Laudo Arbitral de S. M. Británica*, 1902; *Informe sobre el Ferrocarril Longitudinal*, 1908; *La ley de Regadío de la República de Chile*, 1910; *Informe sobre el Puerto de Mejillones*, 1911; *Chile ante el Congreso Científico de Buenos Aires*, 1911; *El Regimen Administrativo de los Ferrocarriles del Estado*, 1912; *Ferrocarriles Internacionales*, 1914; *Problemas Nacionales*, 1917.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

EDMUNDO JARAMILLO MOLINA

Director of the School of Medicine.

EDMUNDO JARAMILLO MOLINA was born at Placilla in the province of San Fernando on the fifteenth of January, 1872, and received his education in Santiago at the *Liceo Republicano* and the Carmen and the St. Thomas Aquinas Schools. He was granted his degree of Bachelor of Letters by the University in 1889, entered the Faculty of Medicine, there won his degree of Bachelor of Medicine in 1893 and that of Licentiate as well as that of Doctor, two years later.

From 1894 to 1897 he served on the staff of the Medical School as assistant in the surgical ward. In the last named year he was sent by the government

to complete his studies in Europe in the subjects of massage and orthopedia as well as to inspect and take over a purchase of medical stores. While there he also attended the French army manoeuvres to examine the working of Field Hospitals.

On his return to Chile in 1899 he devoted himself for a time to his private practice, but in 1905 he was appointed chief of the Hospital of St. Vincent de Paul and in 1909, Director of the School of Medicine, both of which posts he still holds.

ALFREDO IRARRAZAVAL

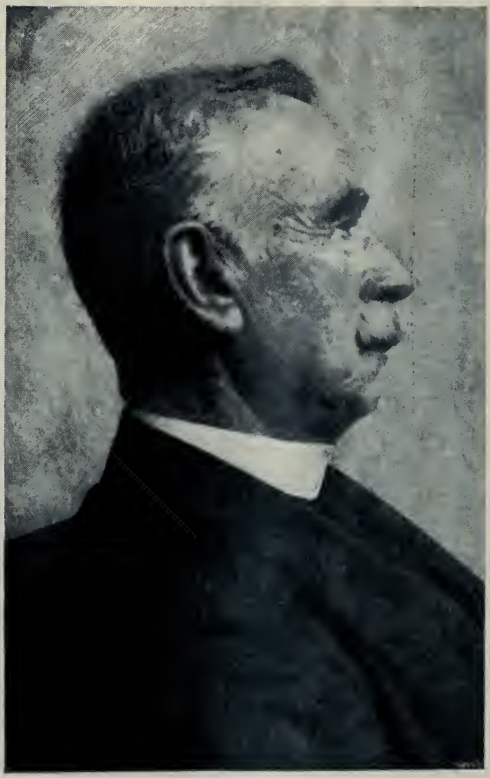
Poet; journalist; diplomat.

ALFREDO IRARRÁZAVAL, the son of Galo Irarrázaval and Adelaida Zañartu, was born on the sixth of December, 1867, in Santiago and received his education in the schools of the capital, in the National Institute and in the University where he completed the third year's course in the Faculty of Law in 1879. In that year he left his studies to volunteer as a private soldier for the war with Bolivia and Peru, but was rejected as being under age. He then turned his attention to journalism and in 1884 joined the staff of the Santiago newspaper La Epoca in whose columns he soon made a name for himself as a writer of light and satirical verse. Subsequently he was associated with Gil Blas and with El Heraldo of Valparaiso.

In 1889 he abandoned journalism for mining and in Vallenar worked till the outbreak of the revolution of 1891, when he joined the revolutionary forces at Iquique and served as Captain in the battles of Concón and Placilla. When tranquillity was restored he was appointed miltary *attaché* of the Chilean Legation in Rome whence he was promoted to Berlín as *chargé d'affaires*. On his return to Chile in 1896 he first rejoined the staff of La Epoca but afterwards, with his broter, founded La Tarde and the weekly review Los Lunes.

His parliamentary career from 1900 to 1912, first as Deputy for Collipulli and afterwards for Angol, was a successful and noteworthy one for his active participation in debate. In 1913 he was appointed Chilean Minister to Brazil and in 1920 Minister to Berlin.

His published books of poems are: *Los Mártires de Iquique*, 1885; *Renglones Cortos*, 1887; and *Guitarrazos*, 1897.



Onofre Jarpa.

ONOFRE JARPA

Landscape painter.

ONOFRE JARPA, the son of Francisco Javier Jarpa and Genoveva Labra, was born in 1849 and was educated in private schools until his eighteenth year when he entered the School of Art in Santiago with the intention of studying figure painting. Finding, however, that the school was indifferently equipped for his purpose, he turned his attention to landscape painting to which he henceforth devoted himself. In 1875 he won his first official recognition in the International Exposition of Santiago and in 1881 made his first trip to Europe where in Rome he received a sound training under the direction of the eminent Spaniard Pradilla.

Returning to Santiago in 1885, he

there continued with growing reputation his faithful renderings of typical Chilean scenery which were awarded honours not only in local Exhibitions, but in that of Buffalo in 1901 and of Buenos Aires in 1910.

As a member of the Fine Arts Commission, in conjunction with Pedro Lira the figure painter, he has done much to improve public taste and to stimulate a wider appreciation of the plastic arts. He is now the recognized *doyen* of the Chilean landscape school and has inspired the work of many of the younger painters, among whom are E. Swinburn and J. T. Errázuriz.

MIGUEL LETELIER ESPINOLA

Engineer; teacher.

MIGUEL LETELIER ESPÍNOLA, the son of José Letelier and Edelmira Espínola, was born in the fifteenth of May, 1883, in Santiago and gained his education there in the San Ignacio Academy and the Catholic University. Later, during his stay in Belgium, he studied in the University of Louvain.

In 1905 he was appointed Second Secretary of the Legation in Belgium and Holland. In 1907 he returned to Chile and was appointed Professor in the Catholic University where he continues to teach; meantime, from 1908 to 1910, he served as substitute–Professor of Engineering in the University of Chile.

He has held various posts of honor,

including that of Advisor to the Railroad administration from 1914 to 1919; Deputy from 1915 to 1918, President of the Chilean Institute of Engineers for 1918–19, Member of the South-American Railway Congress, and member of the Council of the National Loan Bank.

He has written much in his proper field and is the author of the following works: *Estabilidad de Construcciones*, 1917; *Un problema de regadío*, 1911; *Acción social del ingeniero*, 1919.

Julio Montebruno López.

JULIO MONTEBRUNO LOPEZ

Teacher; writer.

JULIO MONTEBRUNO LÓPEZ, the son of Juan Montebruno and Carmen López, was born on the eighteenth of April, 1871, in La Serena and began his education there, but removed to Santiago for the later courses and studied in the University. In 1892 he won the title of Professor of History and Geography and in the following year began to teach in the Lyceum. In 1894 he was made Professor in the National Institute, in 1895 Professor in the Military School, and in 1899 Professor of Universal History in the Pedagogical Institute.

In 1908 the Government commissioned him to study the systems of instruction in the universities of Europe. He remained aboad on this errand

until 1912, and passed a considerable period at the University of Berlín. In 1914 he was appointed Rector of the Lyceum.

Señor Montebruno has written for various periodicals, and is the author of the following books in his special field: *Atlas Escolar de Chile*, 1903; *Historia Antigua de Oriente i Grecia*, 1909; *Historia de Roma Antigua* 1899; *Jeografía de Europa*, 1901; *Jeografía de América i de Chile*, 1908; *Jeografía de Asia, Africa i Oceanía*, 1909;.

JUAN EDUARDO MACKENNA

Public official.

JUAN EDUARDO MACKENNA, the son of Félix Mackenna and Carmen Astorga, was born on the seventeenth of September, 1846, in Santiago and there was educated in the National Institute, the San Luis School, and the University where he read Law and was afterwards admitted to the Bar.

His first official post was that of private secretary to Alberto Blest Gana, Chilean Minister to the United States. This appointment he held for three years and in 1870, on his return to Chile, was named Governor of the province of Valparaiso.

His political career proper began in 1876 on his election as Deputy for Lautaro to Congress where afterwards,

for three consecutive periods, he represented Valparaiso.

During the War of the Pacific he fulfilled with credit the duties of Secretary to the Naval and Military Board. In the revolutionary year of 1891 he was invited by President Balmaceda to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but declined, not being able to reconcile himself to the conditions of acceptance, and when the Constitutional Congress was formed he accepted election both as Senator and vice-President on the Congressional side. At the close of the revolution he went to the United States and remained there till 1893.

After twenty years of retirement from political life he was elected Senator for Coquimbo in 1910, and in 1913, President of the Liberal Democratic Party, which office he held for a year and a half.

ERNESTO DE LA CRUZ

Author; teacher.

Ernesto de la Cruz, the son of Alberto de la Cruz Echeverría and Estela Silva Cruz, was born on the ninth of October, 1885, in the city of Santiago and there had his early education in the National Institute, after which he entered the Naval School in Valparaiso.

His vocation for literature proved stronger than the attraction of the sea and he began to write in the newspapers of Santiago and to teach in the public schools where he had classes in History, Geography and Spanish. He served for a time as Head of one of the Sections in the Museum of Ethnology and Anthropology. Finally, in 1919, in recognition of his historical publications,

he was appointed Editor of the Proceedings of the Senate.

Meantime he was pursuing studies in Chilean history, contributing articles to the Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía, and publishing his books: *La Entrevista de Guayaquil*, Santiago, 1912 and 1914, Madrid, 1919; *Epistolario del Capitán General don Bernardo O'Higgins*, (two vols, Santiago, 1917–1920.

He is an Honorary Member of the Academies of History of Colombia and Venezuela, and of the Club of American History and Numismatics of Buenos Aires.

Sincerely Willard Smith

GALVARINO GALLARDO NIETO

Lawyer; public man; writer.

GALVARINO GALLARDO NIETO, the son of the distinguished jurisconsult Galvarino Gallardo Font and Josefina Nieto, was born on the thirtieth of August, 1877, in Talca but was educated in Santiago. There he attended the National Institute, won his degree of Bachelor of Arts, entered the University where he studied Law, and in 1899 was admitted to the Bar.

He has practised law in Santiago and has won a notable place in the ranks of the profession. In 1909 he was appointed Visitor *ad honorem* to the Chilean Consulates in Europe and the United States, and in 1918 was elected Deputy for Chillán on the Radical ticket.

He has written much in newspapers

and periodicals; in 1910 he was a member of the staff of El Ferrocarril and La Mañana, the liberal newspaper of Santiago, and when La Nación was founded in 1916 he wrote political articles in its columns. Among his published works are: *Los Partidos Políticos; La Liga de Acción Cívica; El Crimen del Boldo,* a study of a famous and atrocious murder and *Neutralidad de Chile ante la Guerra Europea.*

FRANCISCO ZAPATA LILLO

Teacher; writer.

FRANCISCO ZAPATA LILLO, the son of Francisco Zapata y Castro and Rosa Lillo, was born on the twenty-fourth of June, 1879, in Santiago, but had his early education in Talca in the Lyceum, returning later to the capital to study in the Pedagogical Institute. There in 1901 he won the title of State Professor and at once entered on the practice of the profession. In 1903 he went abroad for further study and spent three years, chiefly in Paris—where he was a student in the Sorbonne and taught in the High School—and in Madrid where he pursued courses in the University and was assistant to Ramón Menéndez y Pidal in the course in Spanish Philosophy

On his return to Chile he resumed

his teaching and has filled the posiftions of Teacher in the National Institute, in the Military Academy, in the Institute of Technical Education, and of Professor of French Philology in the Pedagogical Institute.

Sr. Zapata Lillo has received various honors and decorations: he was appointed delegate to the Congress for the Propagation of the French Language held in Liege in 1905, and is an Academic Officer of the University of Paris.

He has written much in periodicals and magazines and is the author also of the following books: *El Croquis en la enseñanza del idioma*, 1907; *L'Argot*, 1914; *De mi Tierra*, short stories, 1916; *Horas Rosadas*, verses, 1919.

JORGE HUNNEEUS GANA

Jurisconsult; public man.

JORGE HUNNEEUS GANA, the son of the noted jurisconsult Jorge Hunneeus and Domitila Gana, was born in Santiago on the tenth of April, 1866. He received his elementary instruction in the Ballacey School and in 1874 entered the Sacred Heart School from which he graduated in 1883. While in this institution he founded and directed the Literary Academy of the school and won first place in the contests held under its auspices in 1882 and 1883. Entering the Law School of the University of Chile in 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he received his degree of Licentiate in Law in 1888.

While still a student he entered public life as Clerk in the Ministry of the

Interior and was soon promoted to the post of Clerk in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1886 his novel *Tarde* received the award in the literary contest held by La Union of Valparaiso. In 1887 he joined the Club del Progreso and later was one of the founders of the *Ateneo* in both of which he was an active and loyal member and presented before them frequent lectures of a literary character. In 1888 he brought out his *Estudios sobre España*, an ambitious work in two volumes. Two years later he contributed a study of Chilean Literature to the well-known *América Literaria* compiled by Francisco Lagomaggiore and in the same year published a volume of short stories titled *Plumadas*. During this period he was a contributor to La Revista de Artes y Letras, La Libertad Electoral, La Epoca, and especially Los Debates and La Tribuna for which he wrote a series of critical articles on *Becquer y su influencia* and *La Moral en el Arte*.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

In the Revolution of 1891 he enrolled as a private with the Tarapacá Riflemen and fought on the side of the Constitutional forces. After the conflict he resumed hi contributions to La Revista, La República and La Libertad Electoral.

In 1894 he was appointed secretary of the Central Committee of the Radical Partiy and editor-in-chief of its official organ La Ley. He was elected delegate from the province of Valdivia to the National Convention of 1896, became a candidate for Deputy for Osorno and was elected. In 1909, during the administration of President Pedro Montt, he was called to assume the portfolio of Justice and Public Instruction and in 1912 he was appointed Minister to the Netherlands. He held this position until 1918 when he retired from public life. He is the author of *Cuadro histórico de la producción intelectual de Chile*, 1910, an introduction to the Biblioteca de Escritores de Chile.

TOMAS GUEVARA

Writer; ethnologist.

TOMÁS GUEVARA, the son of Narciso de Guevara and Manuela Silva, was born on the tenth of December, 1860, in Santiago and was educated there in the National Institute. In 1879, on the outbreak of the War of the Pacific, he joined the expeditionary force then being dispatched to Peru, as Second Lieutenant and after serving through the whole campaign, retired at its close with the rank of Captain.

In 1882 he won the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Professor of Spanish and in 1884 began to teach. In 1886 he held the chair of French in the Lyceum of Curicó, where he was soon afterwards elected to the Municipal Council, and in addition to his professorial duties,

Tomas Guevara

fulfilled from time to time those of Chief of the local Fire Brigade and of trustee of various benevolent institutions. He took part also in the literary activities of the town as contributor and editor to several of the more important periodicals.

He was transferred to the school of Angol in 1892 and in the year folllowing was nominated Governòr of the department of Mariluán; on his retirement from this post after six months strenuous service, he was the recipient of a gold medal voted him by the Municipality and his portrait was hung in the Council Chamber. In 1894 he served as Governor *pro tem* of Malleco.

He was in 1899 made professsor of Spanish in the Lyceum of Temuco and in 1913 was made Rector of the Lyceum José Victorino Lastarria.

Señor Guevara is a member of many learned societies at home and abroad, among them, the Academy of International History of Paris, the Geographical

Society of Rio Janeiro, the Latin Academy of Arts and Sciences of Paris and the Society of Americanists of Paris and has acted as delegate to various congresses, including those of the Americanists at Buenos Aires, La Paz and Mexico in 1910 and of the same society at La Paz and Washington in 1914.

He has written much for the press and has published books not only in the field of education but also in that of ethnology, the most important of which are: *Historia de la Provincia de Curicó; Incorrecciones del Castellano en Chile; Sintaxis histórica; Enseñanza de los Araucanos; Historia de la Civilización de la Araucanía*, 3 vols. *Psicología del pueblo araucano*, 4; *Folk-lore Araucano*, 5; *Los araucanas en la Independencia*, 6: *Ultimas familias y costumbres araucanas*, 7; *La mentalidad araucana*, 8; *La etimología araucana en el Poema de Ercilla*, 9; and *Arqueología*, 10.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

ANSELMO HEVIA RIQUELME

Public man; diplomat.

ANSELMO HEVIA RIQUELME, the son of Isidro Hevia and Mercedes Riquelme, was born on the fifteenth of May, 1856, in Curicó and there received his early education in the Lyceum. Later he studied in the National Institute at Santiago, and entering the Law School of the University of Chile, obtained his degree in 1877.

For some years he devoted himself to the practice of his profession and was appointed substitute-Judge of the Court in Curicó. In due course he was transferred to Santiago, where he held the posts of substitute-Judge of the Commercial Court and substitute-Civil Judge. During the years 1890 and 1891 he was Commandant of the Fire-

men's Organization of Santiago; in in 1895 he was returned to the Legislature as Deputy for Traiguen, and in 1901 was elected Deputy for Rere and Puchacai.

In the same year he began his career as Diplomat when he was appointed Minister to Brazil. There he remained until 1907; from 1909 to 1911 he was Minister to Japan, and from 1911 to 1914, Minister to Mexico.

In 1919 he held the portfolio of the Interior.

His interest in education has been life-long: he was elected Director of the Society of Primary Instruction in 1881, held that place for many years, and for the last nineteen years has been its Honorary Director. He is a member of the Historical and Geographical Institute of Brazil and has been decorated by the Emperor of Japan with the cross of the Sacred Treasure.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

Dr. Alejandro del Rio.

ALEJANDRO DEL RIO

Physician.

ALEJANDRO DEL RÍO, the son of Castor del Río and Matilde Soto Aguilar was born on the third of May, 1867, in Santiago and there was educated in the National Institute and the University where he gained his degree of Physician and Surgeon in 1889.

While he was still a student he had begun to serve on the staff of the Medical School, acting as assistant in General Pathology in 1887 and in 1888 as assistant in Pathological Anatomy. In the year 1887 he also made a visit to Lima as Secretary to the Chilean Delegate to the American Sanitary Conference and prepared a report on the Peruvian Wart. On graduating as Licentiate he presented a paper on Abces-

ses of the Liver which was awarded a prize.

In 1892 he was selected to go abroad to study public hygiene: he remained in Europe four years and spent the greater part of his time in Germany where he studied in the Institute of Hygiene. Meantime he also fulfilled the honorable duty of representing his country at international congresses held in Rome and Buda Pesth.

During his absence he was appointed Professor of Bacteriology and after his return received other appointments in recognition of his attainments: Professor of Hygiene in 1897, Head of the Institute of Hygiene in 1897, Professor of Ear, Nose and Throat, in 1901.

Dr. del Río has given a great part of his life to public service of a comparatively inconspicuous but vital type: he has served on nearly all the governmental commissions within his special field; he has served many years on the various boards of charity, and has given

unstinting support to the United Charities (Asistencia Pública).

For twenty years he has been active in his efforts to improve medical education, to better public health and diminish disease and poverty.

In the long list of the public posts he has held are: President of the Medical Society of Santiago for two terms; Member of the Upper Council of Hygiene for twelve years; President of the Anti-Tuberculosis League; Editor of the Revista de Higiene Pública, and of the Boletín de Higiene y Demografía de Santiago.

He is a member of many scientific and learned societies at home and abroad.

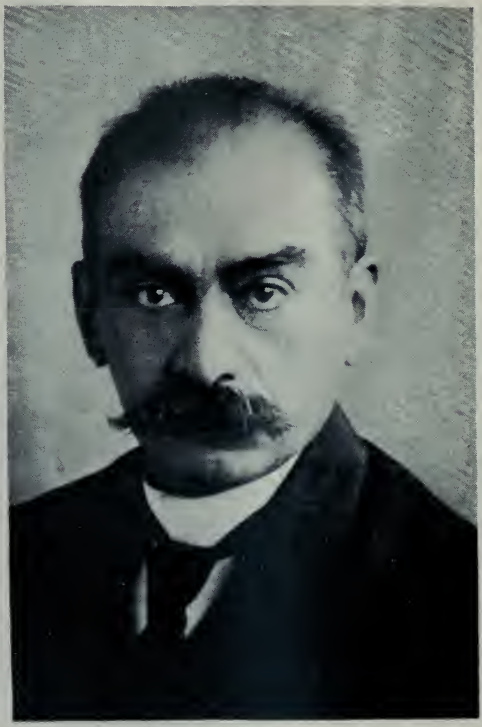
ENRIQUE ZAÑARTU

Public man.

ENRIQUE ZAÑARTU PRIETO, the son of Manuel Arístides Zañartu and María Rosa Prieto, was born in the year 1881 in Santiago and there was educated in the National Institute and the University.

In 1906 he entered public life as Deputy from the Province of O'Higgins and was again elected in 1909 to represent Rere. In this year also he purchased the daily paper La Mañana and in its columns conducted a notable political campaign.

He has held high office: in 1911 and again in 1913 he was appointed a member of the Cabinet, and in 1918 was elected Senator.



Dr Gonzalez Mendez

NICANOR GONZALEZ MENDEZ

Painter.

NICANOR GONZÁLEZ MENDEZ, was born in 1864 at Talca and received his education in the National Institute in Santiago. In 1879 he entered the School of Fine Arts, pursued the courses with success, and in 1887 won with his picture *Los primeros surcos* the highest award in the Salon of Santiago and the General Maturana scholarship which enabled him to continue his studies for five years in Europe.

In Paris he worked for three years in the Ecole des Beaux Arts and in the studios of J. L. Gerome and Fernand Cormon, thence proceeding to Italy to study the great works of the Renaissance. On his return to Chile in 1894 he obtained instant recognition and

in the Annual Salons received the highest honors. From 1899 onwards, in addition to his own private work, he has devoted himself largely to teaching, both in his own studio and in the schools of art in Santiago. He is at present teacher in the night classes of the Sociedad de *Fomento Fabril*, in the Lyceum N.° 4, and in the School of Arts and Crafts.

A disastrous fire in 1916 destroyed his studio and its contents, a misfortune which he is, thanks to his increasing fame as a landscape and animal painter, gradually retrieving.

One of his canvases was given honorable mention at the World's Fair of Buffalo in 1901.

IGNACIO SANTA MARIA

Jurist; historian.

IGNACIO SANTA MARÍA, whose father, Domingo Santa María, was president of the Republic from 1881 to 1886, was born on the twenty-fifth of September, 1859, in Santiago. From 1869 to 1875 he studied at the National Institute whence he proceeded to the University and pursued the law courses till in 1880 he received his Licenciate's degree from the Faculty and his title of Advocate from the High Court. In the same year he became Secretary to Sr. Baltazar Sánchez in the province of Tarapacá.

In 1885 he was elected to Congress as Deputy for Valdivia and continued to represent the same Department until the outbreak of the War with

Peru in 1879 when he accompanied his father, in the quality of Secretary, in his journey through the occupied provinces.

Although on many occasions during the Presidencies of Jorge Montt, Balmaceda and Errázuriz he was pressed to accept ministerial office, he remained aloof and applied himself to the development of his country property and and to his profession in which he has acquired the reputation of being one of the soundest of jurisconsults.

Articles from his pen have appeared in many of the reviews, chiefly on juridical and historical matters; he is now engaged in writing a history of the War of the Pacific, largely from hitherto unpublished documents left him by his father, the first volume of which is already published.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

ANGEL GUARELLO COSTA

Lawyer; public man.

ANGEL GUARELLO COSTA, the son of Angel Guarello de Ambrosio, captain in the mercantile marine, and Virginia Costa García, was born in 1866 in Valparaiso. He received his secondary education in the College of the Sacred Hearts and thence passed to the University in Santiago, where after receiving his degree as Bachelor of Philosophy and Letters he took up the study of the Law. At the conclusion of his course, being then under the required age for admission to the Bar, he acted for a short time as Clerk of Court in Valparaiso until in 1887 he was granted his legal diploma.

In Valparaiso, where he continues to exercise his profession, he has built

up an extensive practice and has won by his generosity in giving his services to those who could not afford to pay for them, the name of «the poor man's lawyer».

In 1894 he was nominated by the Democratic party, of which he is ex-President, candidate for Deputy from Valparaiso and Casablanca and was elected; in 1897 and again in 1903 he was re-elected; in 1912 he was chosen Senator for the Province; in 1918 he served as Minister of Public Instruction and in 1918–19 he was Minister of Industry and Public Works.

Dr. Guarello is a member or an officer in a number of workingmen's societies throughout the country; he is assiduous in his efforts for the betterment of his native city and a prime mover in the establishment there of the Board of Charities.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

R. A. Laval

RAMON A. LAVAL

Librarian; author; editor.

Ramón A. Laval, the son of Ramón Eduardo Laval, a French engineer, and María Alvear, was born in San Fernando in March, 1864.

He learned his letters in his native town and later entered the well known Dominican school, the Recoleta, in Santiago where, along with other subjects, he gained a serviceable knowledge of Latin and French.

In 1883 he entered the public service as a clerk in the office of the General Post-Office in Santiago where in the eight years that followed he rose by successive promotions to the post of Secretary. In 1892 he was transferred, at the request of the head of the Public Library, to that service and became

Chief of Section, later sub-Director and on the death of the Librarian Luis Montt in 1909, for an interval head of the library.

In addition to his labors as librarian which continue until the present, Sr. Laval has taken an active interest in education, serving as instructor in the National Institute, the High School of Commerce, the Institute of the Humanities and the Santiago *Liceo*. The same interest in education has led him to associate himself with the leading scientific and literary organizations of Chile: he has served as director of the Scientific Society, of the Folk-Lore Society, of the Chilean Society of History and Geography, of the Society of Government Employees, of the Press Association, and of the Philatelic Society.

He has also been a member of various learned and scientific congresses, including the Pan-American Congress held in Santiago in 1908, and the Congress

of Americanists held in Buenos Aires in 1910: he is Correspondent of the Geographical Society of Rio Janeiro, member of the Ibero-American Society of Madrid, and of the XVIII Congress of Americanists.

He has contributed occasional articles to the press and has edited various publications, including the Anales de la Sociedad Filatélica de Chile, and the Revista Chilena de Historia y Geógrafía.

As a writer, Sr. Laval has touched a number of topics-bibliography, history, biography, postal administration and finally Chilean Folk-Lore, in which he has won an authoritative place. His work in this field includes: *Del latín en el folk-lore chileno; Cuentos chilenos de nunca acabar; Oraciones, ensalmos y conjuros del pueblo chileno comparados con los que se dicen en España; Cuentos varios; Un incunable chileno;* and *Bibliografía de las bibliografías chilenas.*

MAXIMILIANO IBAÑEZ

Lawyer; public official.

MAXIMILIANO IBÁÑEZ, the son of Ramón Ibáñez and María Ibáñez Rondizoni, was born at Linares in 1868. He received his education at the National Institute whence he proceeded to the University and studied for the Bar to which he was admitted in 1889. In the same year he was sent by his Government to Europe to observe the methods of teaching political and administrative science with a view of including the subject in the University curriculum.

While he was attending the school of Political Sciences in Paris, where he was very successful and passed his final examinations with distinction, he acted as Secretary to the Delegation

of the 1891 revolutionary government in Europe, and published articles explanatory of its aims in the Revue des Deux Mondes and other French and Belgian journals of note.

On his return to Chile in 1892 he was elected a member of the University Faculty and appointed Professor of Commercial Law. At the same time he contributed many articles on political matters to La Mañana, La Nación, and also edited La Libertad Electoral.

In 1894 he entered Congress as Deputy for the Department of Linares; this district he continued to represent up to the year 1906, but in 1909 and again 1916 he was elected for Santiago. He held office as Minister of Finance in 1904, and some years later as Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.

In 1910, by prompt and skilful measures, he averted a grave constitutional crisis: he then succeeded in forming at short notice and at a time when political feeling ran very high, a Cabinet

to accompany Señor Barros Luco on the latter's induction into the Presidency. Under similar circumstances in 1916, during the administration of President Sanfuentes, he organized a coalition cabinet which proved practicable for all political parties; of this Cabinet he was Premier from January to June.

In 1917 he was appointed Chilean Minister to France which high position he still holds.

EDUARDO GREZ PADILLA

Jurisconsult.

EDUARDO GREZ PADILLA, the son of Lucas Grez y Baeza and Teresa Padilla y Encina, was born on the twelfth of August, 1875, in the Province of Talca. He was educated in Linares, Concepción, Talca, and Santiago where he entered the University after graduating as Bachelor of Philosophy in 1892 and studied for the Bar to which he was admitted in 1898.

In 1890 and 1891 he held the appointments of Inspector and Librarian to the Lyceum of Talca, and in 1892 those of Professor of Spanish at the Lyceum of Linares and Secretary to the Municipality.

To these and his professional activities he added those of a journalist; in

1894 and in 1899 he contributed many articles to La Ley and from 1904 to 1908 was on the staff of El Mercurio.

As an advocate he gradually won a high reputation which was increased by his skilful conduct of the defense in the *cause celebre*, known in Chilean legal annals as «El Crimen del Boldo»; notwithstanding that the verdict he obtained for his client was reversed on appeal. This case was before the Court from 1915 to 1917.

Besides his journalistic work and his publications on legal matters, he has devoted some attention to lighter literature, and is the author of the following books of verse: *Mis Dioses*, 1896; *Tu Boudoir*, 1915; and *Hácia la Cumbre*, 1915.

JOSE GUILLERMO GUERRA

Lawyer; teacher; author.

José Guillermo Guerra, the son of José Guerra Matte and Mercedes Vallejos, was born at Copiapó in 1871. He studied in the San Ignacio School, the National Institute and the University where in 1897 he was granted his degree of Licentiate in Law and Political Science; in the same year he was admitted to the Bar.

He began his public career as a reporter in the Chamber of Deputies, for which assembly he subsequently officiated as Clerk of Sessions and Secretary of Committees, posts which he held until 1918 when he retired on a pension. In the University he holds the professorship of International Law and Philosophy of Law, subjects which at one

time he taught also in the Officers' Training College.

When, soon after the death of the eminent Argentine Sarmiento, a competition was instituted by the Committee of Public Instruction for the best biography of him, Sr. Guerra was successful in carrying off the first prize and his book *Sarmiento, su vida y sus obras*, was produced in 1901 at the expense of the Chilean Government, as a token of respect for the deceased statesman.

In 1918, also at the expense of his government, by whom it had been commissioned, appeared the work *La Soberanía Chilena en las Islas al sur del Canal de Beagle*, a very complete statement to justify Chile's occupation of the islands South of the Beagle Channel which ware claimed by Argentina as being in her territory.

Señor Guerra has by his writings been active in promoting closer relations between Spain and Spanish America.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

ARMANDO QUESADA ACHARAN

Lawyer; public man.

Armando Quesada Acharán, the son of José del Carmen Quesada and Mercedes Acharán, was born in Los Angeles in 1873. After finishing his secondary education he entered the Law School of the University of Chile and received his degree in 1893.

After his graduation he was for a time editor of the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies and in 1901 was elected Professor of Political Economy in the University of Chile, having temporarily held this position in 1897. He joined the Radical Party, was made a member of the commission which edited the resolutions of the Radical Convention and was elected to the post of vice-President of the Radical

Committee of Santiago. In 1909 he was elected Deputy for Santiago, re-elected in 1912 and again in 1915. In January, 1916, he was appointed Minister of the Treasury and held this position until the last of June when the entire cabinet headed by Maximiliano Ibáñez resigned. In 1917 he was again appointed to the Cabinet, in 1918 was elected Senator for Santiago and at the end of that year was for a third time Cabinet member, with the portfolio of the Interior.

Señor Quesada has taken a prominent part in the parliamentary debates on economic subjects and has published numerous editorials in El Sur of Concepción on public administration. He is a member of the Faculty of Laws and Political Sciences of the University of Chile and is one of the leaders of the Radical Party.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

Samuel A. Lillo

SAMUEL A. LILLO

Teacher; poet.

SAMUEL A. LILLO FIGUEROA was born in Lota in 1870. He gained his preparation for the State examinations in the Lyceum of Concepción and received his Bachelor's degree in 1889. He then entered the Law School, and obtained the degree of Licentiate in Law. In 1904 the Council of Public Instruction granted him the title of Professor of Spanish.

Since 1894 he has been prominent in educational work and among other positions has held that of Professor of Spanish, Literature and Logic in the National Institute and the Military School, Professor of Mining Law in the Law School of the University and vice-Rector of the University. He was elected permanent Secretary of the Santiago

Ateneo in 1899 and to his untiring zeal it owes much of its progress. He is a member of the Superior Council of Letters and Fine Arts of Chile.

Señor Lillo is one of the foremost poets of Chile and as such has received high honors, among others the Medal of Public Instruction from Venezuela. As poet laureate in many of the Floral contests of Chile and in several of those held in the Argentine Republic, he holds a special place in Chilean literary circles. His poems deal with historic and Indian themes as well as with the varied natural scenery of his country. He is the author of the following works: *Poesías*, 1900; *Antes y Hoy*, 1905; *Canciones de Arauco*, (four editions), 1907–8; *Chile Heroico*, 1911; *La Concepción*, 1911; *La Escolta de la Bandera*, 1912; *Canto a la América Latina*, 1913; *Canto a Vasco Núñez de Balboa*, 1914; *Canto Lírico a la Lengua Castellana*, 1916; *A Isabel La Católica*, 1916; and *Literatura Chilena*, 1918.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

DANIEL FELIU

Lawyer; public man.

Daniel Feliú, the son of Fabián Feliú, was born in Valparaiso in 1844 and in 1864 removed to Santiago to study in the National Institute and the University, where in 1870 he won the degree of Licentiate in Law, upon presenting his thesis on The Competency of the Courts.

Returning to Valparaiso in 1875 he became editor of El Deber, a radical paper in whose pages he waged vigorous political campaigns. Equally earnest were the efforts he made in the cause of progress and public education; he wrote innumerable pamphlets of liberal propaganda, among which are especially noteworthy that on the Life of Stephen Girard and that on Premon-

itions and Superstitions; he gave also many public lectures in the same cause, particularly a course in 1876 in the Blas Cuevas School intended to discipline the popular mind and inspire it with a disposition favorable to culture.

From 1884 to 1889 he lived in Iquique, and practised with marked success his profession as a lawyer. There also he was elected to membership in the *Ateneo*.

In the first year of his residence in Iquique he began his political career as Member of the Chamber of Deputies and continued uninterruptedly a member of that body until 1915 when he was elected Senator for Concepción and re-elected in 1918. In this year he was also chosen vice-President of the Chamber and in 1919, President. During the year 1918 he held in addition the further important post of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

RENE HURTADO BORNE

Playwright.

René Hurtado Borne was born in Santiago on the tenth of October, 1887, and received his education at the *Instituto Sud-Americano*, proceeding thence to the University where he studied architecture and obtained his diploma in 1905. He did not practise the profession, but turned his attention instead to journalism and writing for the theatre. In the former field he has contributed to most of the leading journals of the day and now directs the theatrical review Mundo Teatral; in the latter he has already produced an extensive list of comedies and dramas which have been successfully presented in the principal theatres of Chile.

Since 1915 he has been Manager of

the Chilean Playwrights' Society and acts also as agent for the representation of the works of Jacinto Benavente as well as for the Society of Spanish Authors.

His principal works are: *A través de los Besos y las Almas*, 1911; *La Jornada de la Dicha*, novel, 1912; *Primeros Pasos*, 1912; *El Asedio*, 1915; *Caricias*, 1916; *La Otra*, comedy, 1911; *Damas de Noche*, 1916; *Medio Pelo*, 1917; *El Culpable de Siempre*, 1918; *El Fantasma*, 1919; *El Matrimonio de Susana*, 1920.

J. Galicamartinet

TOMAS GATICA MARTINEZ

Author.

Tomás Gatica Martínez, the son of Cirilo Gatica Morla and Leonor Martínez Campo, was born at Chillán on the eighteenth of September, 1883. He was educated at the Seminary of his native town, received his Bachelor's degree from the University at Santiago and for the space of a year essayed the study of the law, but abandoned it on entering the Inland Revenue office where he still holds a post.

Apart from his official duties he has applied himself to journalism and to literature. In the former field he has contributed to or edited some of the leading journals, including El Diario Ilustrado and Zig-Zag; in the latter he has won a reputation with his novels

El Gran Mundo and *La Cachetona*, both of which depict society life in the Chilean capital. Besides these works he has published: *Elementos de Métrica Castellana*, 1911; *Francia*, a poem, 1914; *Una mujer*, a comedy, 1919; and has in preparation a *Historia General de la Literatura*, as well as two new novels.

ARCADIO DUCOINC

Educator; public official.

Arcadio Ducoing Rodríguez, the son of Arcadio Ducoing and Juana Rodríguez, was born in the Province of Atacama on the eighth of August, 1875. He received his education at the German school of Viña del Mar, at the San Rafael Seminary in Valparaiso, at the National Institute of Santiago, and the University. He won his diploma as Professor of Spanish, and in 1917 was admitted to the Bar.

In a competitive examination held in 1894 he obtained the post of reporter to the Chamber of Deputies. In 1898 he was appointed Professor of Spanish and of Philosophy at the Institute of Pedagogics and afterwards

to a similar position at the National Institute.

In 1908 the government commissioned him to study in Europe where for two years he attended courses at the *College de France*, the Sorbonne, and the University of Madrid.

On his return he was made Clerk of the Sessions of the Chamber of Deputies. Dr. Ducoing is a frequent lecturer on educational methods and on these topics has written both in the daily press and in the University Magazine. He was appointed Secretary of the Faculty of Philosophy and Arts in 1913, and since 1919 has been substitute–Director of the Pedagogical Institute.

JULIO PHILIPPI

Lawyer; teacher.

JULIO PHILIPPI, the son of Federico Philippi and Paulina Philippi, was born on the first of November, 1878, at Santiago. He was educated at the English Institute, at the National Institute, and in Europe where he spent a year studying law in Germany and political economy in England. On his return he entered the Pedagogical Institute and also followed up the courses of law at the Univerisity until he was admitted to the Bar. He then for a period held the appointments of Professor of Spanish in the National Institute and of Finance at the University.

In 1906 he was named Secretary of the Chilean delegation to the American Congress held at Río de Janeiro;

in 1910 he was a member of the delegation to the Pan-American Congress held in Buenos Aires, and in the same year was chairman of the delegation to the Scientific Congress in Washington.

He was called to the Ministry of Finance in 1916 and again in 1919, but resigned office in 1920. Dr. Philippi is a frequent contributor on questions of law and political economy to La Revista de Chile and to La Revista de Gobierno Local.

MANUEL J. ORTIZ

Teacher; writer.

MANUEL J. ORTIZ, the son of Manuel Ortiz and Mercedes Espinosa, was born at San Carlos on the twenty-sixth of August, 1870, and was educated in his native town and at the Teachers' Training College in Santiago from which in 1887 he received his title of government teacher. His first appointment was to the Chillán Normal School of which he was soon made sub-Director; thereafter he became Professor in the Lyceum of the same town, sub-Director of the Normal School in Santiago and Government Inspector.

While he was in Chillán he served also as editor of the local newspaper La Discusión, and on his transference to Santiago joined the staff of Las Ul-

timas Noticias in which paper he is responsible for the popular column written over the pseudonym *Bergerac*.

In 1906 he published *Pueblo Chico*, a novel depicting the narrow social life of a small country town; this was followed by others in a similar style among which the best known is *Cartas de la Aldea*. In 1914 appeared *El Maestro* which recounts the experiences of a rural schoolmaster and in 1916, *Caricaturas*, a collection of articles descriptive of local customs.

FRANCISCO NAVARRO VALENZUELA

Surgeon.

FRANCISCO NAVARRO VALENZUELA, the son of Pascual Navarro and Margarita Valenzuela, was born at Rauco on the tenth of December, 1871. He received his education at the schools of Tutuquén, at the Lyceum of Curicó, at the National Institute and the University which he entered in 1889 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy and Letters, to take up the study of medicine. In 1894 he was on the in-door staff of the Hospital of San Vicente, and in 1896, the year when he was granted his degree as a Doctor, he was assistant in the surgical wards. Promoted to be principal assistant in 1898, he was again elected to the same post in

1900 and in the following year was appointed chief surgeon. A few years afterwards he was sent by his government to pursue his studies in Europe and on his return in 1910, after a two years' stay, was made Chief of the Surgical Clinic and of the Nurses' Training School, which latter post he resigned on his appointment as Professor of Pathological Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine.

In the year 1915 he was again sent abroad by his government and spent a year in the United States studying the latest surgical methods; for two years thereafter he acted as Secretary to the Medical Association of Santiago, and at present he is Professor in the School of Medicine of the University.

ALBERTO GARCIA GUERRERO

Musician.

ALBERTO GARCÍA GUERRERO, the son of Daniel García and Nicolasa Guerrero, was born at La Serena on the sixth of February, 1886. He received his education at the Barros Arana Academy and afterwards took up the study of dentistry, but abandoned this to devote himself to music. He pursued his musical education apart from the usual routine of the schools and largely by methods planned by himself which, together with assiduous study of the virtuosi of the piano, at length enabled him to form a notable style that places him in the ranks of the most accomplished pianists.

His abilities as an interpreter of the classics have been praised not only in

Chile but also in the United States where he has appeared at the Aeolian Hall and the Beethoven Club in New York, and also in Philadelphia, New Orleans and the principal cities of the Pacific coast.

In 1918 he was invited by the brothers Jon and Boris Hambourg to a post at the Conservatory of Toronto where he has distinguished himself both as a professor of the piano and as a concertist.

He is the author of several compositions for the piano and the violoncello which have been appreciated for their force and originality.

VICENTE ZEGERS

Rear Admiral.

VICENTE ZEGERS was born on the twenty-second of September, 1860. His elementary education completed, he entered the Naval School as a cadet in 1875 and in the following year was appointed to the rank of midshipman from which he has risen step by step till in 1908 he had attained that of Rear-Admiral. He served throughout the two campaigns against Peru: in the first he shared in the engagement of Chipana on the twelfth of April, 1879, in that of Iquique on the twenty-first of May, when he was made prisoner on the sinking of his ship the corvette «Esmeralda», and on his exchange and transfer to the «Pilcomayo», was present at the bombardment of Mollendo,

Chancay, and Callao; he took part also in the blockade of Iquique, Mollendo, Cerro Azul and Callao; in the second campaign he served under General Arriagada against the forces of Iglesias and Cáceres.

Besides the usual distinctions awarded for conspicuous service during the war, he is the recipient of the special commemorative medal bestowed by Congress on the survivors of the engagement at Iquique.

In December, 1908; he retired from the active list.

ARISTIDES PINTO CONCHA

Soldier.

ARISTIDES PINTO CONCHA was born at Talca on the seventh of February, 1859, and was educated at the school of the French Fathers. On the outbreak of the War of the Pacific in 1879 he abandoned his studies to join the forces. He was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, from which rank he was soon advanced, for gallant conduct on the field, to that of Lieutenant and subsequently to that of Captain.

At the close of the campaign he was made Commisioner on the topographic survey of the provinces of Santiago, Aconcagua and Valparaiso, and devoted some time to agricultural pursuits. But in the revolutionary year of 1891 he again volunteered for the army and in

the Constitutional forces rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

In 1892 he was appointed Professor of International Law in the School of War; he was Military *Attaché* to the Legations of Italy and Germany in 1895; from 1906 until 1913 he held the post of Chief of the General Staff, and for the year 1910 that of Chief of the War Department.

In 1910 he also visited Buenos Aires as military member of the committee for the Argentine Centenary Celebration. For the year 1913 he served as Inspector of the Aviation Service, and in 1918 was attached to the Legation in Japan. He has held the rank of General of Division since the year 1913.

Besides the military medals and star for long service granted by the Chilean Government, he is the holder of distinctions from Argentina, Germany, Prussia, Austria, Italy and France.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

ALEJANDRO LIRA

Lawyer.

ALEJANDRO LIRA was born in 1873 in Santiago where he received his education, studied Law in the University and in due course, after passing his examinations with marked distinction, was called to the Bar.

He began to practise in 1897 and soon achieved a considerable reputation that was increased by his able defence of the multimillionaire Jorge Chace when the latter's mental condition was in debate. He has devoted special attention to mining questions, on which he is a recognized expert, and has held the position of Professor of Mining and Civil Law at the University.

On his entrance into political life in 1907 he brought forward many re-

forms in the Mining Code for the consideration of Congress, and on these he has still further insisted in his writings. In 1907 he held office as Minister of War. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Conservative Party and in the Chamber of Deputies represents the electorate of Lontué.

JULIO A. SANTA MARIA

Engineer.

JULIO A. SANTA MARÍA, the son of Domingo Victor Santa María, Professor of Railway Engineering in the University of Chile, was born in Santiago in 1884 and was educated at the National Institute and the University where he qualified as an Engineer in 1904. Thereafter, with a view of perfecting his knowledge of hydraulic engineering. he spent some years in Europe and for a time attended courses at South Kensington, London.

On his return he was appointed Professor of Hydrualic Engineering in the University and Chief of the Locomotive Department of the State Railways, both of which posts he still holds.

RICARDO SALAS EDWARDS

Agriculturalist; public man.

RICARDO SALAS EDWARDS, the son of Rafael Salas and Ventura Edwards, was born at Santiago in 1870, received his education at the San Ignacio School and afterwards studied Law in the University until he was admitted to the Bar in 1890. After the Revolution of 1891 he was appointed sub-Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior but was transferred in 1892 to the diplomatic service and for a time was Secretary to the Legations in Paris and in London.

On his return to Chile he devoted his attention to journalism and founded independently the now well known newspaper El Diario Ilustrado.

During the presidency of Germán Riesco he held the post of Inspector

of Chilean Consulates in Europe, and introduced measures for the re-organization of the Consular Service. In 1906 he was called to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and to that of Finance in 1913, being instrumental during his year's tenure of the latter office in effecting many useful financial reforms.

Sr. Salas is also a well known agriculturalist and owner of the old-established Zavala vineyards in the fertile valley of the River Maipo. In 1914 he published a work of political interest entitled *Balmaceda y el Parlamentarismo* which was favorably received.

JORGE MONTT

Rear Admiral; ex-President of the Republic.

JORGE MONTT was born in Casablanca in 1845 and entered the naval school as a cadet in 1858. In 1861 he was appointed to midshipman's rank and saw his first active service in 1863 at the engagements of Papudo and Abdao against the Spanish squadron. He served through the first campaign of the war with Peru: he was present at the blockade of Angamos, the taking of Pisagua and the blockade of Arica in 1879, and in the following year took part in the bombardment of Callao, Ancon and Mollendo. At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1891, by which time he had attained the rank of Captain, he was appointed Commander

Jorge Montt.

of the Naval Division of the Constitutional Forces, succeeded in bringing over the greater part of the Navy to his side, and by cutting off supplies and munitions from the army of President Balmaceda brought the campaign to a speedy conclusion. When in the same year he was elected to the Presidency by an almost unanimous vote, he adopted a conciliatory policy and inaugurated many reforms that made his administration both respected and popular.

In 1897, after his five years' term of office was completed, he was commissioned by the Government to make a tour through the United States and Europe to study the best methods of re-organizing the Chilean Navy. On his return he undertook this task and carried it out by the formation and through the agency of the Naval Staff of which he was appointed Chief.

Besides the Gold Medal awarded him for his part in the campaign against

Peru, the Argentine Centenary Medal and those presented him by Bolivia for service in the Spanish War, Rear Admiral Montt is the holder, among others, of the following European distinctions: Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Great Britain; Grand Cross of Merit, Spain; Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazaro, Italy and the Order of the Sword, Sweden.

He has interested himself in many schemes for social betterment and has served as President of the Valparaiso Savings Bank, the Temperance Society, the Society for the Protection of Children and the Boy Scouts.

He attained his present rank of Rear Admiral in 1891 and retired from the active list in 1913.

RECAREDO AMENGUAL

Sailor.

RECAREDO AMENGUAL, the son of Santiago Amengual and Gertrudis Novajas, was born on the twenty-sixth of October, 1858, in Santiago. At fourteen years of age he entered the Military School and from there passed as a cadet to the Esmeralda training ship in 1875. He was enrolled as midshipman in the same year and thereafter rose rank by rank until in 1907 he attained that of Captain.

He saw much active service in the two campaigns against Peru: he took part in the engagements at Chipana, Iquique, Angamos and Pisagua in 1879, and in the decisive battles of Chorrillos and Miraflores in 1881. During the revolution of 1891 he adhered to

the side of President Balmaceda and subsequently published under the title of *Episodios de la Revolución Chilena*, 1892, an account of the interesting part he played therein.

On his retirement from the active list in 1916 he was presented by the government, in addition to the awards already made him for the Peruvian campaigns, with a special medal commemorative of his thirty years of meritorious service. He is the holder also of a gold medal presented by the Government of Argentine, and has been honoured with distinctions from the Swedish and Portuguese governments.

Since 1916 he has been Governor of the province of Tarapacá.

JOAQUIN DIAZ BESOAIN

Banker; broker; public man.

JOAQUÍN DÍAZ BESOAÍN, the son of Joaquín Díaz and Petronila Besoaín, was born on the fourteenth of October, 1847, in Santiago, and had his education there in the Seminary.

In his early youth he chose a commercial career and entered the National Bank of Chile where he rose to be assistant-Manager. In 1874 he was Manager of the Alliance Bank and subsequently began business on his own account as a stock-broker. For a number of years he has been President of the Maipo Canal Company.

He married María Garcés and has had twelve sons and two daughters.

His political career began in 1878

when he was elected a member of the City Council of Santiago of which he was chosen Mayor in 1888; in the same year he was elected substitute–Deputy for Curicó; in 1891 he was Deputy for the Department of Vichuquen and continued as its representative until 1903. In 1906 he was elected to represent Santa Cruz and during his term put forward the law for irrigating the valley of Nilahue, and for building the railway from Curicó to Llico, which he saw carried into effect. He belongs to the Conservative Party and has been a member of its Executive Committee.

JOAQUIN ECHENIQUE

Land-owner; publisher; Senator.

JOAQUIN ECHENIQUE was born on the twelfth of February, 1863, in Santiago and there was educated in the Seminary and the University which gave him the title of Engineer in 1884.

In the same year he joined with five other members of the Conservative Party, some of them like himself extensive land-owners, in establishing the newspaper El Chileno which soon attained a wide circulation.

After several years he sold his interest in El Chileno, and in 1903 purchased El Diario Ilustrado which he has continued to direct until the present.

In 1909 Sr. Echenique was elected Deputy for Caupolicán; in 1912 he was chosen Senator for the province of Linares and re-elected in 1918.

RAFAEL LUIS GUMUCIO

Journalist.

RAFAEL LUIS GUMUCIO VERGARA, the son of the distinguished writer Rafael B. Gumucio and Gertrudis Vergara, was born on the twenty-fourth of March, 1877, in Santiago where he was educated, grew up, and has passed his life. He went to school in the Sacred Heart Academy, won his Bachelor's degree in the University in 1898, and began the study of Law in the Catholic University, but completed the course and secured his degree as Licentiate in Law in the National University in 1903. A year later he was admitted to the Bar and was subsequently made Professor of International Law in the Catholic University.

Sr. Gumucio Vergara has won his

chief distinction in the field of journalism which he entered when he was very young and where he has made a reputation, through his articles signed with the initials L. S. O., as a trenchant and effective writer. He has seen much service also as an editor: he was editor-in-chief of La Union of Valparaiso and has long been one of the staff of El Diario Ilustrado of Santiago.

In 1915 he was elected Deputy for the departments of Quillota and Limache which he continues to represent, and he is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Conservative Party.

LUIS GOÑI Y SIMPSON

Naval officer.

LUIS GOÑI Y SIMPSON was born in Santiago on the tenth of October, 1851. He entered the Naval School in Valparaiso, in January, 1866, and after the completion of his courses received rapid promotion in the naval service. In the War of the Pacific he served actively in both campaigns against Peru. He fought in the Battle of Iquique on July 10th, and in the Battle of Angamos on October 8th, 1879. He assisted in the capture of the Peruvian gunboat *Pilcomayo* on November 18th, and took part in the bombardment of Pisagua, Arica, and Callao in the spring of the following year. It also fell to him to assist in the blockade of Iquique, Callao, and Mollendo.

In the Revolution of 1891 he participated in the battles of Concón and Placilla, lending valuable assistance to the Constitutional forces and protecting them from the troops of Balmaceda. In 1907 he was promoted to the rank of Real Admiral, and in 1916, after thirty years of service, retired from the Navy.

For his participation in the campaigns against Peru and Bolivia he was honoured by the government with two gold medals and at the time of the Chilean Centenary the Argentine government conferred upon him a decoration of merit. He has also received from Portugal the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Royal Order of San Benito de Avis and from Spain the Grand Cross of Naval Merit.

CARLOS HURTADO WILSON

Soldier; Brigadier General.

Carlos Hurtado Wilson, the son of Germán Hurtado and Matilde Wilson, was born in Valpáraiso on the fourteenth of November, 1864. After completing his courses at the National Institute in 1881 he entered the Military School as a Cadet, and in the following year was appointed Ensign in an artillery regiment. His experience of active service began immediately, in the war with Peru, in which he took part in the engagements around Chosica against the troops of General Cáceres.

In the Revolution of 1891 he was in command of the first artillery brigade of the Constitutional Army, and in the battles of Concón, Placilla and the skirmishes at Viña del Mar won

a reputation as an efficient artillery officer.

He was for a time Professor of Tactics at the Officers' Training School; in 1908 he was appointed Military *Attaché* to the Legation in Bolivia, and in 1918 was made Chief of the General Staff. In June, 1916 he was gazetted to his present rank of Brigadier General.

SALVADOR IZQUIERDO

Man of affairs; scientific agriculturalist.

SALVADOR IZQUIERDO, the son of Vicente Izquierdo Urmeneta and Ana Sanfuentes y Torres, was born in Santiago on the twenty-fourth of September, 1862. He was a student in the National Institute from 1873 to 1877 and then entered the University of Chile. Here he specialized in botany and received his degree in Agricultural Engineering in 1883.

Since his graduation he has devoted much attention to the development of the Santa Inés Nursery which he has enriched with so many fruit and forest tress that it holds to-day the first place in South America. During the years 1893 and 1894 he travelled in Europe

studying botanical sciences in various universities, and while abroad promoted the exportation to Chile of many plants hitherto unknown there. This work has since been carried on with such admirable results that through his initiative more than three thousand new plants and trees have been introduced into Chile. After his return from Europe he dedicated himself with increased zeal to his work at Santa Inés. The notable catalogues of this establishment edited by him have done much to popularize botanical science and arboriculture in Chile, and their elaborate detail has made them much sought after abroad. At the present time he is arranging an arboretum for the University of Chile.

The activities of Sr. Izquierdo have brought him honours both at home and abroad. For many years he was a member of the Council for Technical Instruction, and in 1905 was appointed a member of the Board of Public Charities which in

turn appointed him Administrator of St. Vincent Hospital. In 1910 he was elected President of the Union Club, the most important social institution of Chile; he is a Corresponding Member of the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain and a Corresponding Member of the Royal Agrarian Society, being the only South American that holds this honor. He is a member of the Pomological Society of France, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Acclimatation Society of France, and of the Geographical Society, and the Genetic Society of the United States. In 1910 the University of La Plata elected him an honorary member of the Faculty of Scientific Agriculture and Veterinary Science; he was chosen President of the Agrarian Section of the Fourth Pan-American Scientific Congress of 1909, and in 1918 the Society of Acclimatation of France awarded him a silver medal for his attainments in botany.

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Sr. Izquierdo has many interests and is a director in a number of banks and corporations including the Chilean branch of Gath and Chaves, the leading department store in the country.

In addition to the catalogue mentioned above and frequent contributions to newspapers and magazines he has written a report on the estate «El Principal» which was published by the government, a study of the manufacture of butter by the centrifugal process, and *La Enseñanza Agrícola en Chile*, 1909.

MARIANO LATORRE

Writer.

MARIANO LATORRE COURT, the son of Mariano Latorre and Fernandina Court, was born on the fourth of January, 1886, in Cobquecura, Province of Maule, but gained his education in Valparaiso and Talca.

In 1906 he moved to Santiago and there has held the following posts: Secretary to the General Inspector of the National Institute, Librarian in the Santiago Lyceum, assistant in the National Library, Professor of Spanish and Philosophy and Examiner in the University.

Sr. Latorre began early to write stories of country life, in which he portrayed characteristic scenes and types of the part of Chile with which he was

familiar, and has become one of the leading interpreters in fiction of Chilean life.

His best known works are: *Cuentos del Maule*, 1912; *Cuna de Cóndores*, 1919; *Zurzuleta*, 1920; *Gajos de Roble*, 1920, and *La Sombra del Caserón*, 1920.

BRUNO SERGIO PIZARRO

Man of affairs.

BRUNO SERGIO PIZARRO, the son of José Pizarro Aguirre and Manuela Espoz, was born in Copiapó in 1858 and there received his education, attending the Copiapó Lyceum and the Seminary.

At an early age he devoted himself to business and for six years travelled extensively in the Northwestern provinces of the Argentine Republic. On his return to Chile he settled in Copiapó where he became a prominent figure in civic life. For nine years he was a member of the City Council and for a long time was a member of the Road Committee, of the School of Mines and Secretary and Superintendent of the Volunteer Company of Firemen.

In 1909 he was elected Deputy for the departments of Freirina and Vallenar and took an active part in the proceedings of that legislature (1909–1912). He was a strong supporter of measures for economic protection, was instrumental in the government purchase of the Copiapó Railroad, and contributed greatly to the success of the School of Mines and the betterment of the ports of Huasco and Chañaral. He also interested himself in the improvements of the hospitals and schools of Copiapó and Freirina, the waterworks of Atacama, and in inter-departmental and international roads.

PABLO RAMIREZ

Lawyer; public man.

PABLO RAMÍREZ, the son of Manuel S. Ramírez and Elvira Rodríguez, was born in Valparaiso in 1886. He received his early education in his native city, attending the Sacred Heart School and the Mc. Kay School, and later pursuing courses in the Valparaiso Seminary. Devoting himself to the legal career he entered the Catholic University of Santiago and there remained four years. He finished his course in the University of Chile and received his degree in 1908.

The year before his graduation he was appointed delegate from the Law School to the Students' Congress in Montevideo, but was obliged to resign on account of ill health. He attended

the Scientific Congress of 1908 and there presented a study entitled *Régimen de los Bienes Matrimoniales*. In 1909 Justice Castillo of the Court of Appeals requested him to be council for the defence in the Becker case, one of the most sensational criminal cases in the history of Chile. He brilliantly fulfilled this difficult task and won for himself wide fame as a lawyer. He entered public life in 1912 when elected Deputy for Valdivia, Villarrica and La Union, and in 1919 was appointed Minister of Public Instruction.

MANUEL RIVAS VICUÑA

Public man; teacher.

MANUEL RIVAS VICUÑA, the son of Ramón Rivas Cruz and Mercedes Vicuña, was born in Santiago in 1880. He received his early education in the San Ignacio School and after obtaining his degree of Bachelor of Philosophy and Letters entered the Law School of the University of Chile, from which he received his degree of Licenciate in Law in 1903.

In the special election of June 29, 1908, he was elected alderman for the Santa Lucía ward and in the following year was the Liberal candidate for Deputy. Triumphant in that campaign he has been re-elected from term to term and continues to represent Santiago in Congress at the present time.

In 1912 he was called to assume the portfolio of the Treasury but, as all too frequently happens in Chile, the cabinet failed to meet with the approval of Congress and was soon forced to resign. This happened again in the following year when he was appointed Minister of the Interior. In the political life of his country Sr. Rivas has held a prominent place in the Liberal Party and at one time was its vice-President.

In April, 1906 he was appointed Professor of Roman Law in the University of Chile, was later elected an Academic Member of the Faculty of Law and Political Science, and in 1909 was appointed a member of the Council of Public Instruction.

ROBERTO SILVA RENARD

Soldier.

Roberto Silva Renard, the son of the eminent soldier Jose María Silva y Chávez and Amelia Renard, a lady of French descent, was born on the twenty–ninth of March, 1855, at Penco. He received his education in Concepción and at the Military School of Santiago whence in 1879 he passed into the army as Ensign in the First Artillery. He went through the campaign against Peru and at its termination had attained the rank of Captain.

In 1890 he was attached to the Commission for making the topographical survey of the provinces of Santiago, Aconcagua, and Valparaiso; in 1902 he was made commander of the Talca military district, and in 1906 was Pre-

sident of the Military Delegation despatched to Europe, an office which he again held three years later. He was advanced to his present rank of General of Division in 1910.

Besides the distinctions awarded by his own government for the Pacific campaign, he has received a gold medal from the Argentine government; the order of the Crown of Prussia, and from Italy that of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus. He was placed on the retired list in April, 1918.

ALBERTO SILVA PALMA

Navat officer.

ALBERTO SILVA PALMA the son of Waldo Silva and Irene Palma was born on the twenty–ninth of May, 1852. At the age of fourteen he entered the Naval School in Valparaiso and in March, 1870, passed as Cadet to the Military School in Santiago.

Not long after completing his courses it fell to him to play an active part in the service of his country as a participant in the important naval campaigns against Bolivia and Peru. He took part in the Battle of Angamos on the eighth of October, 1879, and in the capture of Pisagua on November second of the same year. He was present also at the blockade of Arica, Ilo, and Mollendo, at the bombardment of Calllao in May

and October of 1880, and at the blockade of Ancón, Callao, and Chilca. In the decisive battles of Chorrillos and Miraflores on the thirteenth of January, 1881, he was attached to the First Division under the orders of Captain Patricio Lynch.

In the Revolution of 1891 he was a supporter of the Constitutional Cause and took an active part in the campaign against President Balmaceda. On November tenth, 1899, he was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral and in 1905 retired from active service,

Following his retirement Admiral Silva Palma devoted his attention to the compilation of the volume *Crónicas de la Marina Chilena*, which was published in 1912 and went into its second edition in 1913, and in 1914, *Un viaje al Mediterráneo.*

ABSALON VALENCIA

Lawyer; public official.

ABSALÓN VALENCIA was born in Concepción and was educated there in the Lyceum. He completed the courses requisite for the Bachelor of Arts degree and continued his law studies in the local University Extension lectures.

He was admitted to the bar, entered on the practise of his profession and while still very young entered also on his political career. He was appointed Clerk of the Civil Court; Clerk of the Appellate Court; in 1912 he was elected Deputy; in 1915 he was appointed Minister of Education, and in 1916, Minister of Railways, but in 1918 he was defeated for re-election to the Chamber of Deputies.

HERNAN DIAZ ARRIETA

Writer.

HERNÁN DÍAZ, the son of Francisco de Paula Díaz Rodríguez and Teresa Arrieta, was born on the eleventh of May, 1891, in Santiago, where at the Seminary and at the Commercial Institute he received his education.

Since 1906 Sr. Díaz has held a subordinate appointment in the Civil Registry. In 1912 he joined the editorial staff of La Unión and in 1913 that of the Diario Ilustrado, contributing at the same time to other leading periodicals of the capital. In 1915, under the nom de plume of *Alone*, he published a novel entitled *La Sombra Inquieta* which was noticed as a work of marked promise.

GONZALO URREJOLA

Agriculturalist; public man.

GONZALO URREJOLA was born in the year 1855 in Concepción and was educated in the Seminary of that city. From an early age he began to apply himself to business and among other successful undertakings was interested in flour milling. He has devoted himself also to the improvement of the extensive family estates at Cucha-Cucha which are now laid out on the lines of a model farm, largely for cereal and vine cultivation, but in part as a private park.

He entered political life in 1894 on his election as Deputy for the Department of Itata for which he was re-elected until 1906 when he became Senator

for Ñuble. In Congress he took an active interest in questions of economic and industrial development, as well as in furthering railway construction. He was instrumental in the passing of the law prohibiting the manufacture of artificial wines and successfully opposed the Sugar Bounties Bill on its introduction in 1905. In 1907, during the Presidency of Pedro Montt, he was Minister of Industry and Public Works. He is a member of the National Agricultural Society.

EDUARDO CHARME

Senator; land-owner.

EDUARDO CHARME, the son of Augusto Charme, a French engineer, and Beatriz Fernández, was born at Talca in 1854 and received his early education in the Lyceum of San Fernando. Thereafter he entered the National Institute and the University of Chile where he took his degree of Doctor in Medicine in 1879. He began to practice in the North of the Republic and there continued until the year 1885 when he turned his attention to the nitrate industry in the Tarapacá region, ultimately taking over and working for his own account the Amelia, Josefina and Santiago factories.

At a later date he became interested in agriculrtural pursuits on an exten-

sive scale in the provinces of Colchagua, Curicó and O'Higgins, where he has several properties devoted especially to vine culture and stock-raising on the most modern lines.

He entered political life in 1903 when he was elected Senator for the Province of Colchagua, for which he has since been continuously re-elected. In 1904, during the administration of President Riesco, he was appointed Minister of Industry and Public Works which office he again held in 1909. Somewhat later he was Minister of the Interior and in 1914 again held the same portfolio.

For several periods he has been President of the Senate.

RAFAEL MALUENDA

Journalist; author.

RAFAEL MALUENDA was born on the eighteenth of March, 1885 in Santiago and was educated in the National Institute which he attended until 1903.

Meantime he had already begun his novitate in letters by contributing to the press. He has served on the Staff of La Ley, El Ferrocarril, and El Diario Ilustrado and has contributed to nearly all the literary magazines in Chile, but his chosen medium is the short story in which he has been successful in portraying scenes and types from the lower middle class —the *Medio pelo.*

He has published a number of books, including *Escenas de la vida campesina*, 1909; *Los Ciegos*, 1913; *Venidos a menos*, 1916; *La Pachacha*, 1917 and *La Suerte*, 1920, all in Santiago.

JOAQUIN WALKER MARTINEZ

Public man.

JOAQUÍN WALKER MARTÍNEZ, the son of Alejandro Walker and Teresa Martínez, was born in 1854 at Vallenar, but received his early educaton at the Lyceum of Copiapó and afterwards read Law in the University in Santiago.

He entered political life in 1879 with his election to Congress as Deputy for Rancagua and since that time has taken a prominent part in public affairs, either in Congress or in Diplomatic missions abroad.

He was Deputy for Santiago from 1885 to 1890, for Lautaro from 1891 to 1894, and again represented Santiago from 1894 to 1900. Under the Revolutionary Government Committee of Iquique in 1891 he held office as Min-

ister of Finance: in 1896 he was appointed Chilean Minister to Brazil and in the following year, to Argentina. In 1901 he was named Minister to the United States and was also Government Delegate to the Second Pan-American Congress held in Mexico. In 1904 he was transferred to Cuba, being the first Chilean Minister accredited to that country.

On his return to Chile he was again elected to Congress, taking the seat in the Senate of Sr. Pedro Montt on the latter's acceptance of the Presidency in 1906, and there, during his twelve years of Parliamentary labour, still further added to his reputation both as an orator and as a legislator of experience and ability.

He has published the following works: *Clamores de intervención*, 1918, and *Revancha con sangre ajena*, 1918, both in Santiago.

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RAFAEL LORCA PELLROSS

Public man; lawyer.

RAFAEL LORCA, the son of José María Lorca Sánchez and Petronila Pellross, was born in Copiapó on the sixteenth of January, 1874. He received his early training in the Valparaiso *Liceo* and in the National Institute of Santiago. After obtaining his degree of Bachelor in Philosophy and Letters, he entered the Law School of the University of Chile from which he received the degree of Licenciate in Laws and Political Sciences in 1897 and was admitted to the Bar.

In 1891 he was Clerk of Court in Valparaiso and from 1892 to 1900, Clerk in the Department of the Interior. In 1906 he was elected Deputy for the Departments of Quillota and Limache

and held this office until 1915. As one of the leaders of the Liberal Democratic Party he was a member of the Parliamentary Committee and served in the Congress on the War and Navy Committee, the Committee of Social Legislation and the Committee on Elections. From 1915 to 1918 he was interested in mining and in the saltpetre industry but at the present time he is devoting himself largely to his law practice. He has published the following works: *Guía administrativa del Ministerio del Interior*; *Anuarios* and *Recopilación de Leyes de Correos y Telégrafos*.

LUIS GOMEZ CARREÑO

Naval officer.

Luis Gómez Carreño was born on the twenty-sixth of January, 1865, entered the Navy in 1879 as midshipman on the captured Peruvian monitor *Huáscar* and took part in the campaign of the foollowing year that resulted in the capture of Lima and Callao. To gain further experience he served in the British Navy from 1884 to 1886 on board the *Iron Duke.* In the Revolution of 1891 he adhered to the Constitutional side and subsequently played an active part in the decisive battles of Concón and Placilla.

He was a member of the Peace Commission sent to Argentina in 1903, and in the following year, when he was made captain, was in charge of the building

of the first Chilean Dreadnought at Newcastle on Tyne.

In 1906 he held the office of Maritime Governor of Valparaiso and, when in in that year the great earthquake occurred, acted also as Military Governor while the city was under Martial law. Captain Gómez accompanied the late Theodore Roosevelt during his tour through Chile, and was appointed to assist Sir Thomas Holditch in the boundary arbitration with Argentina.

In 1914 he commanded the *Zenteno* when that warship was despatched to Peruvian waters to protect Chilean interests.

In 1916 he was made Rear Admiral and was in command of the fleet from 1915 to 1917 after which he was made chief of the Naval Commission in Europe, a post which he still holds.

Admiral Gómez has been decorated with the medal of the Legion of Honor and with the Order of Victoria by Great Britain.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

TEMISTOCLES URRUTIA

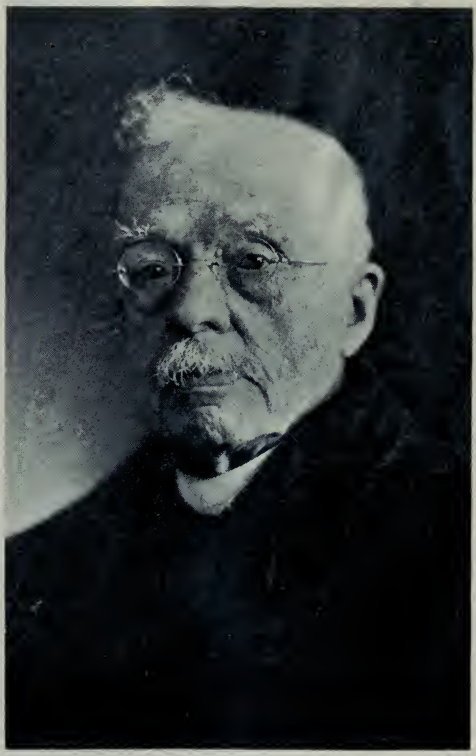
Army officer; public man.

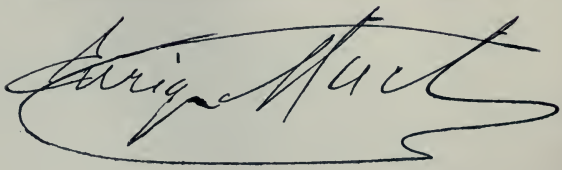
TEMÍSTOCLES URRUTIA, the son of General Basilio Urrutia and Teodorinda Anguita, was born in Talcahuano on the twenty-ninth of September, 1854. He received his early education in the Concepción *liceo* which he attended from 1867 to 1871 and then entered the Military School of Santiago.

After finishing his courses he entered the Army with the grade of Ensign in the Mounted Grenadiers and was engaged in campaigns against the Araucanian Indians until the outbreak of the War of the Pacific. He was then transferred to the Northern Front where he fought in the important battles of Tacna, Chorrillos and Miraflores and won the right to wear the medals of

the first and second campaigns and the insignia of three bars. In 1891 he retired from the service with the rank of Colonel.

His participation in public life began in 1899 when he was appointed Governor of the Department of Traiguen. He was later transferred to a similar position in the province of Cautín and still later to Aconcagua. At the present time he is Inspector-General of Colonization and Immigration.





ENRIQUE MAC-IVER

Lawyer; orator; statesman.

ENRIQUE MAC-IVER, the son of Henry Mac-Iver, a Scotch merchant, and Leonor Rodríguez, was born in Constitución on the fifteenth of July, 1845. He got his early education in the British schools of Valparaiso and took his later courses in the National Institute of Santiago. He read Law in the University and in 1869 was admitted to the Bar.

Meantime he had begun to interest himself in politics: in 1868 he had joined the Reform Club, a centre of liberal propaganda, and took an active part in its programme. In 1876 he was elected Deputy from Constitución and remained a member of the Chamber, representing various constituencies, until 1900. In 1902 he entered the Senate

for the Province of Ñuble and has continued since to hold a place in that body. During his service in both houses he has been honored by his associates: he has been a member of important committees; he was chosen vice-President of the Chamber in 1880, and he has served in the Cabinet on a number of occasions, both as Minister of the Interior and as Minister of Finance. He has also been a Councillor of State.

His career as a lawyer–in which he has won a foremost place–and as a writer, has run parallel with his political course. In 1876 when he entered Congress he began to write in the Revista Chilena and the Revista de Santiago, de ling chiefly with constitutional questions and national problems such as the boundary dispute wih Argentina; in 1878 he contributed freely to the radical paper El Heraldo; in 1889 he wrote for the Revista del Progreso, and he has continued to contribute occasional articles to the reviews.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

Among the most important of the legal matters entrusted to him was that of representing the Government of Chile before the Arbitration Courts set up to adjudicate the claims of foreigners arising out of the War of the Pacific.

He is a member of the Law Faculty of the University, a member of the Chilean Academy, in 1888 he was the President of the Literary and Sociological Society, and for many years has presided over the national conventions of the Radical Party.

In addition to his extensive contributions to the press, he is the author of *Discursos políticos y parlamentarios*, Santiago, 1899.

ANTONIO HUNNEEUS GANA

Teacher; public man.

ANTONIO HUNNEEUS GANA, the son of Jorge Hunneeus Zegers and Domitila Gana, was born on the fourth of July, 1870. He received his secondary education in the Sacred Heart School and after passing the State examinations obtained his degree of Bachelor in Philosophy and Letters. He completed the Law course in the University of Chile and in December, 1890, was admitted to the Bar.

Soon after his graduation he began to teach. In 1891 he received the appointment of Professor of the Philosophy of Law in the University of Chile and held this position until his election to the Chamber of Deputies in 1906.

Soon after joining the teaching staff

of the Law School he was appointed Secretary of the Faculty of Laws and Political Sciences. He was later appointed member and Secretary of the Parliamentary Commission of 1904 to study the social conditions in Northern Chile; he was Minister of Justice and Public Instruction in 1905; he was elected Deputy for Santiago in 1906, and in the same year was appointed Minister of Foreign Relations. He was one of the delegates to represent Chile in the Pan-American Congress held in Buenos Aires in 1910; in 1912 he was again appointed Minister of Foreign Relations and chosen a third time for this office in March, 1920.

He has been chosen a member of the *Conciliation international*, the Universal Congress of Rager, the Organization for a Lasting Peace, and the Chilean Association of International Law. In addition to these honors he holds a diploma from the American Academy of Social and Political Science. He has

been a frequent contributor to Chilean magazines and daily papers, publishing articles on the philosophy of law and international politics. With one of his brothers he published the second edition of his father's work *La Constitución ante el Congreso* and the first edition of his *Derecho Comparado*. He is the author of the *Memoria de Relaciones Exteriores del año 1906*.

LUIS BARCELO LIRA

Lawyer.

LUIS BARCELÓ was born in 1872 in Santiago and was educated at the National Institute and the University, where he studied Law and was admitted to the Bar in 1895. Two years later he was appointed Professor of Mercantile Law, in which, as well as in mining law. he has achieved a far-reaching reputation and has built up a lucrative private practice, chiefly in connection with German mining interests. He has attained a conspicuous position also in commercial circles as the representative of the well known German firm of Krupp and Co. As a mark of appreciation of his valuable services the German Government in 1910 awarded him the decoration of the Red Eagle, Fourth

Class, and in 1912 that of the Order of the Crown of Prussia, Third Class.

Sr. Barceló is owner of a spacious property at Providencia, a suburb of Santiago, where he devotes himself especially to horticulture.

ELVIRA SANTA CRUZ Y OSSA

Dramatist; novelist.

ELVIRA SANTA CRUZ Y OSSA, the daughter of Joaquín Santa Cruz y Vargas and Carmela Ossa, was born on the twenty-first of March, 1896, in Valparaiso, but was educated in Santiago in the Convent of the Sacred Hearts.

She recognized her literary vocation early and before she was twenty had written her first novel, *Flor Silvestre.* She began also to write for the magazines and is now one of the editors of Zig-Zag in which she has charge of the social section. Her work in fiction and her editorial activities have not prevented her from writing also for the stage, in which she made her first essay in 1916 with the comedy entitled *La Familia Busquillas.* In 1919 she followed this

with another, *El voto femenino*, and at the end of the same year she produced a more substantial drama, *La Marcha Fúnebre*, which had a resounding success. She has now in preparation her second novel, *Via Crucis Sentimental*, which will soon be issued by Calleja in Spain.

VICTOR V. ROBLES

Lawyer.

VÍCTOR V. ROBLES was born in 1880 in the city of Concepción. He was educated in the schools of his native city and at the University in Santiago where he passed his final examinations in the Faculty of Law at the age of twenty. He applied himself first to the study of agricultural and industrial law and at a later date to civil law, on all of which he has both lectured and written. He has won a creditable position in legal circles and an increasing practice by his successful management of cases affecting the mining and nitrate industries.

He belongs to the Radical Party and entered political life in 1909; he was then elected to represent Arauco in the

Chamber of Deputies where he devoted himself chiefly to questions of finance and foreign policy.

He has on several occasions fulfilled responsible duties in connection with the defence of party interests in electoral matters, as with questions of international importance, one of which concerned the relations of Chile with the Vatican.

He was honored by the Government with the commission to investigate the system of land tenure in Tierra del Fuego, and also with that of Government representative at the inauguration of the La Paz Railway.

Antonio Pelaez y Pe

CARLOS MÖNCKEBERG BRAVO

Physician; surgeon.

CARLOS MÖNCKEBERG BRAVO, the son of Dr. Carlos Mönckeberg y Gana and Cimodocea Bravo, was born in Santiago on the fifteenth of October, 1885. After receiving his degree of Bachelor in Philosophy and Letters in 1901 from the University of Chile he entered the Medical School and there obtained the following degrees: Bachelor of Medicine and Pharmacy, 1905; Licenciate in Medicine, 1907, and Doctor in Medicine and Surgery, 1908.

He was appointed Assistant in the Obstetric Clinic in 1909 and the following year went abroad to continue his technical training, studying in the Universities of Paris, Cologne and Berlin. In 1910 and 1911 he was assistant in the

Tarnier Clinic of Paris and in 1912 held a similar position in the Women's Clinic of the University of Berlin. Upon his return to Chile in 1913 he was appointed Head of the Obstetric Clinic of Santiago and in 1914 was put in charge of the Hospital San Juan de Dios. During the years 1915–1917 and 1920 he was Secretary and one of the directors of the Medical Society of Chile. In 1916 he was Special Professor of Obstetrics and Surgery in the University of Chile and at the present time is Director of the Maternity Ward of the San Salvador Hospital.

Dr. Mönckeberg is considered an authority on obstretics and his numerous published works on the subject have brought him high praise and many honors, among them election to the Obstetric Society of Buenos Aires as Honorary Member. His most important work is *Notas Clínicas sobre la Patología de la Gestación*, published in Santiago in 1915.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

+ Luis Obispo de Oleu y
Vicario Ap. de Antofagasta

LUIS SILVA LEZAETA

Bishop; historian.

LUIS SILVA LEZAETA, the son of Francisco Silva y Feliú and Juana I. Lezaeta, was born on the Tunca estate in Caupolicán on the second of February, 1860. He was educated in the *Seminario Conciliar* of Santiago, received his degree of Bachelor in Philosophy and Letters from the University of Chile in 1878 and his certificate of competency in Ecclesiastical Sciences in 1882. In the same year he took holy orders.

From 1883 to 1886 he was Secretary to the Vicar of Antofagasta; Apostolic Vicar of the same city from 1887 to 1895; Professor of Sacred Writing in the Sucre Seminary, Bolivia, in 1886; and Foreign Vicar of Copiapó from 1898 to 1904. Since 1905 he has held the of-

fice of Vicar of Antofagasta and since 1902 that of Bishop of Oleno.

Bishop Silva is a member of the Chilean Academy, a Member of the Chilean Society of History and Geography and a Corresponding Member of the Historical and Geographical Society of Lima. He is recognized as an eminent scholar and a national historian. His most important work is perhaps a monograph entitled *El Conquistador Francisco de Aguirre*, published in 1904.

FRANCISCO LANDA

Physician; public man.

FRANCISCO LANDA, the son of Francisco de Paula Landa and Beatriz Zárate, was born in Santiago on the twenty-fourth of October, 1866. He received his early education in the Salvador School of Rojas Carreño and in 1889 won the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy and Letters. He obtained the title of Bachelor of Medicine in 1890 and in 1893 that of Doctor in Medicine from the University of Chile.

After his graduation he devoted himself for a time to the development of his private practice; in 1902 he was appointed Assistant in Pathological Anatomy in the Medical School; somewhat later he was chosen a member of

the Superior Council of Hygiene, and in 1913 he held the post of City Physician.

Dr. Landa entered political life in 1893 as Democratic candidate for Alderman for the Sixth Ward and was elected for three years; in 1901 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies; in 1913 he was a candidate, though unsuccessful, for the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of Don Ricardo Matte, and in 1918 he had the peculiar distinction of being Minister of Industry twice in one year. He was later elected President of the Democratic Party.

GUILLERMO SUBERCASEAUX

Public official.

GUILLERMO SUBERCASEAUX, the son of Antonio Subercaseaux Vicuña and Gertrúdis Pérez, the daughter of President José Joaquin Pérez, was born in 1871 in the city of Santiago and was educated there at the San Ignacio School and the University where he qualified as a Civil Engineer in 1894.

He began at an early age to apply himself to the study of economic subjects and it has been his recognized ability in these as well as financial matters, that, since he is affiliated with no political party, has secured his election to Congress for the last twelve years. He is one of the prominent public men who have devoted themselves to procuring a reform in the monetary system

and during his tenure of office as Minister of Finance in 1908, under the administration of President Montt, he brought forward a plan for the establishment of a Conversion Treasury on the Argentine model which was rejected at the time, but three years later was approved by the Commission appointed to study the problem of obtaining stability in exchange. Although this measure failed of enactment, in 1919, during his second period in the Ministry of Finance, he introduced a second Bill on the same lines, which is now (1920) under consideration by the Financial Committee of the Senate.

Señor Subercaseaux is an advocate also of a Customs Union between Chile and Bolivia, on the ground that a political and economic alliance would be to the common advantage of both countries.

For many years he was Professor of Political Economy in the University of Chile where by his lectures he helped

to disseminate sound theories and enlightened views on the currency question an end that has been still further advanced by his writings, among which, in addition to numerous articles in the press and in Chilean and foreign reviews, are: *Estudios Económicos*, *El Papel Moneda*, *Manual de Economía Política*, *Nuevas orientaciones de política internacional Sud-Americana.*

ALEJANDRO HUNNEEUS

Lawyer; legislator.

ALEJANDRO HUNNEEUS received his education at the University in Santiago where he read Law and qualified to practise the profession in which he has won a wide reputation.

In 1903 he entered political life as deputy for the Department of Rancagua for which he has been several times re-elected on the Conservative ticket. In Congress he lent his active support to social legislation, especially to the promotion of laws for the construction of artisan dwellings and for workmen's accident compensation. On various occasions he has held office as Minister of War and Marine, in each instance signalising his tenure by the realisation of far-reaching reforms. His work in the

nationalising of the province of Tacna is considered eminently successful.

Sr. Hunneeus has always displayed a keen interest in social work; he is a member of the Board of Charities, of the Foundling Hospital and of the Fine Arts Commission.

To further the cause of pupular education he is a constant supporter of various establishments, among others, of the Commercial and Industrial Institute of Santiago, of the *Centro Cristiano de Educación* and of the schools of St. Thomas Aquinas. He is one of the Directors of the National Agricultural Society and is also a member of the Conservative Parliamentary Committee.

AGUSTIN CANNOBBIO

Teacher.

AGUSTÍN CANNOBBIO GALDAMES, the son of José Cándido Cannobbio and Juana Galdames Nieto, was born in San Felipe on the seventh of October, 1876. He received his early education in the San Felipe School and the National Institute of Santiago and, entering the Pedagogical Institute, obtained the degree of State Professor in 1904.

After his graduation he taught for a time in the National Institute and in the Military School. He was a member of the Organizing Committee of the Pan-American Congress of 1910 and later a member of the Superior Council of Art and Music . At the present time he is Professor in the Barros Arana

School and in the School of Application. He is a corresponding member of Columbia University, has been active in university extension in Chile and is a prominent figure in the Anti-alcoholic League.

Sr. Cannobbio is the author of a critical study of the Chilean dramatist Daniel Caldera published in the Revista Nueva; *Refranes chilenos*, 1902; a *Historia de la Canción Nacional* written in collaboration with Aníbal Echeverría y Reyes and published in Chile Moderno; and a *Bosquejo Intelectual de Chile*, published in the work of Eduardo Poirier, *Chile en 1908*.

FERNANDO SANTIBAÑEZ

Writer; journalist.

FERNANDO SANTIBÁÑEZ PUGA, who writes under the pseudonum of Fernando Santiván, was born in Arauco on the first of July, 1886, the son of Fernando Santibañez de la Hoz and Clarisa Puga.He received his education in the National Institute which he attended from 1897 to 1903.

Handicapped by limited means which his literary tastes tended to diminish rather than increase, he was unable to continue his school training beyond the Institute. Even during his school days he was forced to devote a considerable part of his time to correcting proof for the daily paper La Union of Santiago. He was later promoted to the post of news–Editor and from 1900 to 1913 was

Fernando Santibáñez.

Editorial Secretary of the magazine Zig-Zag. In 1914 he was Literary Editor of Sucesos and then transferred his residence to Antofagasta to assume the management of La Prensa of that city. In 1918 he again resumed his post of Literary Editor of Sucesos.

He is the author of *Palpitaciones de Vida* (short stories); *El Crisol* (a novel), 1913; *La Hechizada*, 1916; (a novel translated into German by Guillermo Deneke), and *En la Montaña* (short stories), 1917.

ANIBAL PINTO CRUZ

Pnblic official.

ANÍBAL PINTO CRUZ, the son of Aníbal Pinto Garmendia, who was President of the Republic during the war with Peru, and Delfina Cruz, was born in Concepción and was educated at the National Institute in Santiago. Soon after completing his studies he was appointed Second Secretary of Legation at Washington. At a later date he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies and served also for a time as clerk of the House. During the Revolution of 1891 he joined the Constitutional forces and with the rank of Captain took part at the battles of Concón and Placilla. He was made Governor of Caupolicán and, in 1914, of the Province of Valparaiso. He is a prominent member of the Liberal Party.

EMMA FORMAS DE DAVILA

Artist.

EMMA FORMAS DE DÁVILA was born in the year 1883 in the city of Santiago and there was educated in the Sacred Hearts' School.

She had been interested in art from her early youth, and in 1910 her desire to paint led her to enter the School of Fine Arts, where she studied under Sr. Alvarez de Sotomayor and developed marked talent in portraiture. Her paintings have won commendation from competent critics and have been awarded prizes in several exhibitions: in the Exposition of 1910 she was given third prize; in 1915, second prize, and in 1919 a like honor for the portrait of her husband, Ricardo Dávila Silva.

EDUARDO CASTILLO VICUÑA

Lawyer; magistrate.

EDUARDO CASTILLO VICUÑA, the son of Angel Castillo and Sara Vicuña, was born on the twenty-seventh of May, 1861, in Santiago, where he grew up, was educated and has passed his life.

After following the usual courses in the San Ignacio School, he entered the University where he read Law, and subsequently received the title of Advocate. Meantime he had entered upon those public employments which have continued to occupy him. When he was still a boy of seventeen he entered the Treasury Department as Clerk in the Section of Public Accounts; from 1883 to 1889 he was Secretary to the Treasurer, and attorney to the Department; from 1888 to 1890 he was Deputy in

the National Congress; from 1890 to 1895 he was Clerk of the Appellate Court, and from 1896 to 1902 he was Judge of the Civil Court of Santiago. In 1903 he was honored by the appointment as Judge of the Appellate Court, and in 1912 was elevated to the post of Justice of the Supreme Court.

ALEJANDRO ROSSELOT

Public man.

ALEJANDRO ROSSELOT was born on the ninth of November, 1860, in Santiago, and was educated there at the National Institute which he left in 1879 to join the colours and serve in the war. He remained in the service until 1883, and took part in the decisive battle of Miraflores (Jan. 15, 1881).

He entered public life in 1906, when he was elected on a radical platform to the Chamber of Deputies, to which he has been re-elected for successive legislative periods up to the present time. In 1912 he was appointed Minister of War, and occupied this post from January to May; in the same year, in January, he was chosen vice-President

of the Chamber of Deputies, and from May 1918 to June 1919, was its President.

He served also as vice-President and President of the Radical party during 1918 and 1919.

DARIO SALAS

Teacher.

DARIO E. SALAS, the son of Vicente Salas Reyes and Griselda Díaz Díaz, was born in Imperial on the ninth of May, 1881.

He began his studies for the teaching profession in the Normal School of Chillán, and after teaching for a time in the primary schools, continued his courses in the Pedagogical Institute. There he received his title of Professor of Spanish and French in 1904. Wishing to continue his studies in pedagogy, he went to the United Sates and entered New York University obtaining his degree of Doctor of Pedagogy in 1907.

On his return to Chile he was made Professor of Languages and Pedagogy

Darío Hacer

in the Normal Schools of Chile. This position he held from 1908 to 1911, and was then appointed Professor of Pedagogy in both the Superior Institute of Physical Education and the Institute of Commerce. In 1918 he resigned this position in order to accept that of Inspector General of Primary Instruction. Since 1910 he has also been Professor of Pedagogy in the Pedagogical Institute.

Señor Salas has been a promotor of educational periodicals and organizations: He was at one time vice-President and later President of the National Society of Professors: from 1910 to 1914 he was Editor of the «Revista de Instrucción Primaria», and in 1915, founder and editor of the «Revista de Educación Primaria». He has published *Educación en Norte América*, Santiago, 1908; *El Proceso Educativo*, a translation of Bagley's treatise, Santiago, 1914, and *El problema nacional*, Santiago, 1917.

MARCIAL PLAZA FERRAND

Painter.

MARCIAL PLAZA FERRAND, the son of Marcial Plaza y Portomariño and Mercedes Ferrand de Santiago Concha, was born in the year 1878 in Santiago where he was educated in the San Agustin School.

His artistic promise was so marked that in 1900 the government made him a grant to enable him to continue his studies in Europe. Sharing the enthusiasm of his fellow-artists for the French School of painting, he chose to study in Paris where he remained until 1906 absorbing the influence and the methods of the French painters.

In 1913, when the Spanish master Fernando Alvarez de Sotomayor retired from the School of Fine Arts, Plaza

Ferrand was appointed to succeed him temporarily. In the following year he returned to France and has since lived in Paris.

His principal field of work has been portraiture and here he has won distinction with a number of notable canvases among which are: *Retrato de Don Marcial Plaza Portomariño*, 1899, which won a first gold medal in Chile; *Retrato de M. Poitevin*, which received honorable mention in the Paris Salon; *La Femme au Miroir*, which won honorable mention in the Salon of French Artists, and *Retrato de la señora Clara Lucía Schlayer de Alfonso*, the wife of Dr. Paulino Alfonso, 1913.

CARLOS SILVA COTAPOS

Writer; Bishop of La Serena.

CARLOS SILVA Y PÉREZ COTAPOS was born in Talca on the tenth of May, 1868. He received his education in the Talca *Liceo*, in the Sacred Heart School, the Seminario de Santiago and the University of Chile. In the latter he pursued courses in Law and in 1890 was admitted to the Bar. In September of the following year he took holy orders.

He began his professional work in 1890 as teacher of Canon Law, philosophy and ecclesiastical history in the Seminario de Santiago, a position which he held until 1907. From 1896 to 1902 he was ecclesiastical attorney general, Secretary of the Archbishop from 1902 to 1914, Vicar General from 1915 to 1918 and from 1907 to 1918, Theological

+ Carlos ob. de La Serena

Canon of the Metropolitan Chapter. In February, 1918. he was made Bishop of La Serena and holds this position at the present time.

In addition to various texts on Ancient, Greek, Roman, and Church History he is the author of *Algunas errratas de la Evolución de la Historia de D. Valentín Letelier*, 1901; *Nociones de Historia del Derecho Civil*, 1904; *Don Rodrigo González, primer obispo de Santiago de Chile*, 1913; *Don Fray Antonio de San Miguel, primer obispo de la Imperial*, 1914; *Don José Santiago Rodríguez Zorrilla, obispo de Santiago de Chile*, 1915; *Don Manuel de Alday, obispo de Santiago de Chile*, 1917; and *Monseñor Ignacio Víctor Eyzaguirre*, 1918.

MIGUEL LUIS ROCUANT

Poet; public official.

MIGUEL LUIS ROCUANT, the son of Toribio Rocuant and Isabel Figueroa, was born in Valparaiso in the year 1877. His poetical gifts were displayed while he was still a youth by the composition of stirring patriotic and political odes which he himsefl recited, both in barracks when a conscript and before the meetings of the Radical party to which he belongs.

He was appointed Secretary of the Council of Fine Arts in 1910 and served efficiciently in its work of encouraging a national literature. In 1914 he became Departmental Chief in the National Library and assistant Secretary to the Chilean Academy which corresponds to the Royal Spanish Academy. Señor

Rocuant has won a creditable reputation as a contributor of poems and literary criticism to the periodical press of Spanish America and of Spain.

He was recently commissioned by his government to increase the knowledge of Chile and her products in Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil. He has published the following volumes of poems: *Impresiones de Vida Militar, 1898; Brumas*, 1902; *Poemas*, 1905; *Cenizas de Horizontes*, and *Las Victorias Silenciosas;* also *Don Manuel Salas Lavaqui*, a biography, 1917, and critical essays on painting, sculpture and music: *La Palabra: Los Líricos y los Épicos; La Luz: Tierras y Cromos; La Línea: Las Blancuras Sagradas;* and *La Nota: Los Ritmos Anunciadores.*

SOFANOR PARRA

Soldier.

SOFANOR PARRA, the son of José Luis Parra Sepúlveda and Narcisa Hermosilla y Godoy, was born on the twentieth of October, 1850, in San Carlos. He went to school at the Lyceum and the Seminary of Concepción, and later entered the Military Academy as a Cadet in 1867. Two years later he joined the army as Ensign in the regiment of «Cazadores«, and in 1872 saw his first active service in the Araucanian campaign.

In 1879, in the war with Bolivia and Perú, he was present at Antofagasta during its bombardement by the Peruvian monitor «Huáscar»; was active in the taking of Calama, and especially distinguished himself at the battles of Agua Santa, San Francisco, Chorrillos,

Sofanor Parra.

and Miraflores, as well as at the siege of Arica. He was entrusted with important military missions in the north of Peru, and in 1881 was appointed Chief of Staff in the Cañete Division of the Chilean Army of occupation.

On his return from the campaign he was awarded the military medals, was made military attaché to President Santa María, and in 1885 was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the mounted Grenadiers. He took no part in the revolution of 1891, and in 1893 resigned from the service; in 1896, however, he rejoined it as Commander of the Second Regiment of Cavalry, finally retiring, owing to the age limit, in 1915, with the rank of Major General.

BENITO REBOLLEDO CORREA

Painter.

BENITO REBOLLEDO CORREA was born in Curicó in the year 1881, of humble parentage. From an early age he was obliged to assist in supporting his family, and began after a brief schooling, to paint signs for a livelihood. For a time he studied sculpture at the School of Fine Arts, but soon gave this up to devote himself entirely to painting, and, in the moments left from his studies, painted small pictures to eke out his earnings.

His first work of note, depicting a sordid scene of poverty and entitled «Without Bread», was refused by the Hanging Committee at the Annual Salon of 1901 in Santiago, but his second, embodying a protest against cap-

ital punishment, was hung and accorded Honourable Mention.

Always impelled by the idea that the brush should be used to inculcate a moral lesson, he exhibited in the following years, with growing mastery over his methods and more liberal recognition, other canvases, among which the one «Degeneration», that may well be called a pictorial sermon against drunkenness, was awarded a Third Medal and stamped him as an artist of character and imagination.

In 1907, for his «Humanity», an apotheosis of maternity, he was awarded a silver medal, but in the year following a canvas treating of the white slave traffic was refused a place by the Committee. Two marine subjects were more successful; to one, «Smiles of the Sea», was granted the Gold Medal at the Annual Salon of 1908, and a second, «Before the Sea», won a first class medal at the International Exhibition of 1910 and attracted the attention of competent

critics and artists as a work of great promise. The annual exhibitions of Rebolledo's works are now looked forward to and appreciated by a considerable number of admirers.

He has won recognition also as a teacher of art. In 1915 and 1916 he was Professor of Art in the Manuel Barros Borgoño Lyceum, and has taught also in other schools as well as in private.

FEDERICO PUGA BORNE

Physician; writer; diplomat.

FEDERICO PUGA BORNE, the son of Federico Puga and Vitalia Borne, was born in 1856 at Chillan. On completing his secondary studies in the National Institute, he entered the Medical School of the University and gained his title of Doctor in 1879.

He began his public career on attaining his majority by winning in competitive examination the post of assistant in the National Museum whence in 1879 he was advanced to that of Professor of Physical Geography in the Lyceum and Director of the Natural History Museum of Valparaiso. During his stay in that city he served likewise as Director of the Museum, as Secretary of the Sanitary Board, as Director of

the Elementary Education Committee, President of the Inspection of Pharmacies, and member of the International Fisheries Commission held in London.

On the outbreak of the war with Peru and Bolivia Dr. Puga Borne joined the surgical staff, attended the wounded at the battles of Chorrillos and Miraflores, and in the Arequipa campaign of 1883 was chief Surgeon of the expeditionary forces. On his return to Chile he was successful in obtaining in face of keen competition the chair of Legal Medicine and Hygiene at the University.

He entered the Chamber of Deputies in the year 1885 and was re-elected to that body until 1897 when he became Senator for the province of Ñuble; he was vice-President of the Senate in 1901, and was twice entrusted with the office of Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, first in 1888 and again in 1899. In the latter year he was also Minister of Foreign Affairs. His diplomatic service extends over a period of seven-

teen years, from 1901 to 1918 during which he ably fulfilled the duties of Chilean Minister to the French Government.

Dr. Puga Borne has also won a place in the field of medicine: he is President of the Chilean Scientific Society; in 1887 he was Delegate of the Chilean Government to the Sanitary Congress held in Lima, and in 1892 he founded «La Revista de Higiene». Among his more important published works are: *El latrodectus formidabilis de Chile*, 1892–6; *Compendio de Medicina Legal*, 1896; and *Elementos de Higiene*, 1891.

ERNESTINA PEREZ

Physician.

Ernestina Pérez Barahona was born in Valparaiso in 1868. She received her secondary instruction in the Lebrun Pinochet School and from private instructors, passed the examinations and won the degree of Bachelor of Letters in 1883. In the same year she began the study of medicine. During her career as a student she received first prize in Descriptive Anatomy, First Prize in Hygiene, Second Prize in Surgery, Second Prize at the Exposition of 1884 for her anatomical preparations and attained distinction in Pathological Anatomy. In January 1887 she received her title of Physician and Surgeon and in the same year entered a competition for Government Scholarships to Europe. Nineteen

candidates presented themselves and three were to be chosen. Doctora Pérez, then only eighteen years of age, had the distinction of being one of the three successful contestants.

In 1888 she arrived in Berlin and there she had the honor of being the first American woman to enter the Frederick Wilhelm University. There she studied surgery with Doctors Theodor and Leopold Landau and Micrography with Dr. Chiemin. After two years of study in Berlin she received a certificate of merit from Professor Olshausen, went on to Paris to continue her work and remained there two years studying under the direction of Professors Budin and Auvard.

On her return to Chile she took up the practice of her profession and soon won for herself the reputation of a skillful practitioner. In 1904 she attended the Latin-American Congress where she presented a study entitled *Preparación de la anatomía del cráneo* and a paper

on the hygiene of the corset. In 1910 she made another visit to Europe and while in Leipzig published her book *Compendio de Ginecología* with a prologue by Dr. Leopoldo Landau. On this visit to Europe she brought from Chile certain anatomical preparations which had the honor of being placed in the Friedrichsbam Medical Museum. While in Germany she also had the distinction of being appointed honorary member of the Medical Academy of Berlin.

EMILIO RODRIGUEZ MENDOZA

Diplomat; journalist; author.

EMILIO RODRIGUEZ MENDOZA, the son of Javier Rodríguez and Olegaria Mendoza, was born in the year 1873 in the city of Valparaiso, but received his education in Santiago where he attended the National Institute and later studied in the well known school of the Augustinian Fathers. The strong inclination which he felt toward journalism and literature prevented his pursuing any professional course and immediately on leaving school in 1893 he joined with a group of young Bohemians of letters in founding a review called Año Literario in which the young rebel attacked the prevailing and conventional ideas of literature and supported the modernist tendencies then

spreading in France. He joined likewise the Club del Progreso in which he continued, by means of lectures and speeches, his canmpaign of propaganda for the new and revolutionary ideas.

His life as a journalist was full of change and action. In 1894 when the daily paper La Ley was founded, he took charge of the section dealing with Congress and began to write his *Semanas de A. de Géry* which attracted much attention for their spirited and vivacious style. At the same time he was writing under the pseudonym Juan Gil articles of a polemical type and under that of Garrick articles of dramatic criticism. In the following year he joined the staff of La Libertad Electoral, but for a year only and in 1896 returned to La Ley where he wrote, under the nom de plume Fray Candil, a section entitled *Plato del Día*, marked by audacity and wit. His contributions to social criticism, at this time written under the nom de plume Mister Quidam and Don Ca-

price, were widely read and noted in all reading circles. In 1897 he joined the staff of «La Tarde» to which he contributed a series of historical articles under the title *La Bandera de la Patria Vieja* which attracted much attention.

A little later he made another change, going to La Alianza Liberal in which he proclaimed his conversion from radical ism to democratic liberalism and in 1901 he went a step further and threw his energies into the campaign for Pedro Montt for President, supporting him vigorously in the columns of «La Nueva República». On the defeat of Señor Montt, Rodríguez Mendoza continued his meteoric journalistic career, writing successively in «El Ferrocarril», «El Mercurio» and «Pluma y Lápiz», and in 1901 he removed to Tacna to take charge of the official Chilean organ «El Pacífico».

There his journalistic career may be said to cease, for thereafter he gave himself to diplomatic labors and served as

Secretary of Legation in Montevideo (1904–08), in Bogotá, (1908–10), and in La Paz (1917–).

Rodríguez Mendoza has not only made for himself a reputation in the field of journalism but has produced substantial works which have merited serious consideration. Among his books are: *Gotas de Absintio*, Santiago, 1895 (a collection of newspaper articles); *En la Manigua*, Santiago, 1900; *Crónica de la Revolución de 1891*, Santiago, 1892; *Vida Nueva*, Santiago, 1902; *Reminiscencias literarias*, Santiago, 1902; *Días romanos*, Santiago, 1906; *Ultima Esperanza*, Santiago, 1905; *Cuesta arriba*, Paris, 1910, and *Santa Colonia*, Santiago, 1917.

C. Silvabuz

CARLOS SILVA CRUZ

Author; public official.

CARLOS SILVA CRUZ the son of Raimundo Silva Latorre and Escilda de la Cruz Bravo de Naveda, was born on the second of March, 1972, in Santiago and was educated there at the Seminary, the San Pedro Nolasco school, and the University. In 1888 he received his degree of Bachelor of Letters, in 1895 he won his Licentiate's degree, and two years later was received in the Courts as Advocate. For a time he taught Spanish in the Lyceum, and Literature in the National Institute. In 1901 he was appointed a member of the Chilean Commission to the Pan-American Exposition held in that year at Buffalo, and remained in the United States until 1093, making a report on the American educational system.

On his return to Chile he became Departmental Chief and afterwards Sub-Secretary in the Ministry of Public Instruction. In 1911 Señor Silva Cruz received the appointment which he still holds of Director of the National Library in whose working he has successfully introduced some welcome reforms. He is a member of the *Ateneo* of Santiago; of the Educational, Scientific, and Historical Societies of Chile, and in 1915 was President of the University Extension Society. For many years he has been a contributor to the periodical press and to «El Mercurio» for which he has acted as musical critic.

He is the author of many pamphlets on educational matters among which are: *La Interdicción de Ebriedad Habitual*, 1895; *Un Gran Ejemplo*, (*sobre educación en los Estados Unidos*), 1903; *La Unión Bibliográfica Pan-Americana*, 1915; *La Cultura Musical en Chile*, 1915; *Resumen del Movimiento de la Biblioteca Nacional*, 1916, *Los Ministerios Técnicos*, 1919.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

ENRIQUE SWINBURN

Landscape painter.

ENRIQUE SWINBURN, the son of Charles Swinburn a well known British resident in Chile, was born in 1859 in Santiago and was educated partly in Valparaiso and partly in his native city where he entered the University and studied for a time in the Faculty of Mathematics and Sciences. This course he soon relinquished for the literary and artistic work of his choice to which he devoted himself with assiduity. He contributed essays on matters of art to the newspaper «El Ferrocarril» and under the competent instruction of Sr. Onofre Jarpa began to paint with so much success that in 1882 he won a first class medal for a picture in the Continental Exhibition held in Buenos Aires.

After acting for some time as private secretary to Benjamin Vicuña Mackenna and assisting as teacher of drawing in the National Institute, he abandoned the city and devoted himself for seven years to his properties in the country, still contributing his lansdcape work with success to exhibitions both at home and abroad. He has won many honors in Santiago, and in 1889 he received an Honourable Mention for one of his canvases at the Exposition Universelle in Paris.

Raúl Ramírez.

RAUL RAMIREZ J.

Teacher.

RAUL RAMÍREZ J. the son of José de la Cruz Ramírez was born in Talca on the twenty-fourth of October, 1887. When he was very young his family moved to Rengo and there he received his early education. At the age of fifteen he was sent to Santiago to continue his studies. He entered the National Institute, won his degree of Bachelor of Letters in 1905, passed to the Pedagogical Institute, specialized in English under the instruction of Dr. Rodolfo Lenz and in 1907 obtained his title of State Professor.

The following year he was appointed Professor of English in the School of Application and in the same year was made a member of the English Section

of the University Examining Committee. In 1909 he was appointed Professor in the Santiago Superior Institute of Commerce, and, on the nomination of Dr. Lenz was made Assistant Professor of English in the Pedagogical Institute. During this period he also found time to edit the «Revista Pedagógica» published by the Association of National Education. In 1910 he was appointed Inspector General in the School of Application; in 1912 he was commissioned to go abroad for further training and went to England, entered University College, London, and pursued courses in the Faculty of Liberal Arts until 1914, when he returned to Chile to resume his position in the School of Application. In the same year he was re-appointed State Examiner and soon afterwards recceived the appointment of Professor of English in the Pedagogical Institute. In 1919 he was a member of the commission to study the system of Secondary Education in Chile and pro-

pese reforms. In the recent exchange of professors between the University of California and the University of Chile Señor Ramírez had the honor of receiveng the first appointment from Chile.

He is the author of many articles on education published in the «Revista Pedagógica» and of the following books: *La fonética aplicada al estudio de las lenguas extranjeras*, Santiago, 1915, and *First Steps in Literature*, (2 vols), Santiago, 1919.

MANUEL SALAS LAVAQUI

Author; lawyer; public official; teacher.

MANUEL SALAS LAVAQUI, the son of Pablo Salas Bello and Mercedes Lavaqui Ureta, was born on the eighteenth of December of 1856 in Santiago and there received his education in the National Institute and the University, where he studied Law and in 1880 won his title of Advocate. In his thesis for the degree in law he made a contribution towards elucidating the maritime laws as to captures and prizes at sea; the essay was published and is still used as a text book.

In 1874 he was Professor of Geography and History, and afterwards of Spanish Grammar in the National Institute. In 1886 he passed to the University with an appointment to the chair of the Philosophy of Law. Señor Salas' teaching

of this subject was marked by vigor and a fresh point of view which related the law to modern science and sociology.

He entered the Administrative service in 1880 as Departmental chief in the Ministry of Marine of which post he fulfilled the duties during the War with Peru and Bolivia. In 1887 he was promoted to be Assistant-Secretary in the same Ministry, and there remained till in 1891 he was appointed to the council of the Caja Hipotecaria.

During the revolution of 1891 he sided with President Balmaceda and entered Congress as Deputy for Valparaiso, but on the fall of the government was obliged to seek refuge in Europe. On his return in 1895 after three years' absence he followed for a while, and with success, the practice of his profession and did not again enter public life until 1903, when he was elected Deputy for Santiago; he was re-elected in 1906 and again in 1915 for the department of Talcahuano. As a member

of the Commission sent to the northern provinces to investigate the economic conditions there prevailing he did useful work and published the results of his inquiry in an extensive volume. In 1903 he was responsible for the law which bears his name designed to promote the construction of artisan dwellings.

As Minister of Justice and Public Instruction in 1906 he effected many salutary reforms especially in the management of technical and industrial schools. From 1904 to 1919 he served continuously on the Council of Public Instruction. Since 1907 he has been a member of the Faculty of Philosophy and Arts, and in 1910 was named corresponding member of the Royal Spanish Academy.

Besides many articles, pamphlets, and contributions to «La República» and «El Ferrocarril», of which in 1911 he was editor, he has published *Observaciones sobre la Ortoografía Castellana*, Santiago, 1885.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

Nathanael Yáñez Silva.

NATHANAEL YAÑEZ SILVA

Critic; dramatic author.

NATHANAEL YÁÑEZ SILVA, the son of Nathanael Yáñez y Molina and Rosa Silva y Elizondo, was born on the nineteenth of September, 1884, in Santiago and was educated in the St. Thomas Aquinas School.

From his youth he was devoted to literary pursuits. In 1906 he became dramatic critic of the Diario Ilustrado and there he has continued ever since, meantime laboring for the development of a genuine national drama and aiding in the organization of companies formed wholly of Chilean actors. Since 1906 he has been President of the Society of Authors.

He has written novels as well as plays: among the former are *Ocaso*, Santiago,

1911 and *Musa Cruel*, Santiago, 1919 both of which were awarded prizes by the Council of Letters and Fine Arts. He has written many comedies among which the more notable are: *Los viejos violines*, 1908; *Humo dorado*, 1911; *El huracán*, 1916; *Con permiso de don Juan Luis*, 1914, an adaptation from the Spanish which has been highly popular and has brought its author great reputation.

ENRIQUE TAGLE MORENO

Journalist.

ENRIQUE TAGLE MORENO, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Tagle Castro and María Moreno y Carrera, a Peruvian lady, was born at the Chilean military camp in Chorrillos, during the war with Peru, in 1883. He was educated at Valparaiso in the school of the French Fathers whence he proceeded to the University, received his degree of Bachelor of Letters in 1900, and commenced his studies for the legal profession. These, however, owing to his entering on a journalistic career, were suspended so that he did not obtain his title of Advocate until 1917.

His first appointment was with El Mercurio which, established in Valparaiso in 1827, inaugurated its Santiago

edition in 1908. With this newspaper he occupied posts for several years on the editorial staff. In 1905 he helped to found the popular weekly magazine Zig–Zag; in 1907 he became editor of La Epoca; in 1909 he joined the staff of La Mañana, and in 1912 was appointed its general editor.

In association with Senators Eliodoro Yáñez, Augusto Bruna, Abraham Gatica and Alfredo Escobar, he established in 1917 the important daily newspaper La Nacion of which he is still managing editoı. His articles signed with the *nom de plume* of Victor Noir are well known in the periodical press of South America.

From 1908 until 1912 he was clerk of sessions to the Chamber of Deputies and in 1913 was appointed to the post of General Secretary of Committees in that House.

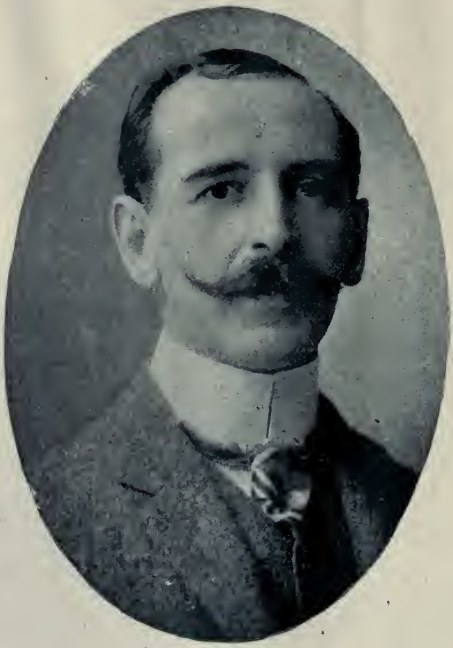
ALCIBIADES ROLDAN

Advocate; writer.

ALCIBIADES ROLDÁN was born at San Fernando in 1860. After receiving his primary education in his native town he entered the University in Santiago where he was conspicuously successful as a student in the Faculty of Law and was admitted to the Bar in 1881. He has won a wide reputation in his profession, especially upon matters of constitutional law, but in addition acts also as legal adviser and commercial representative in Chile of the great French firm of Schneider & Co,. of Le Creusot. He is actively interested in politics and between 1884 and 1900 was twice elected to Congress for the Department of Pisagua.

In 1919 he served as Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.

As a writer he is favourable known by the following works: *Primeras Asambleas Nacionales*, 1890; *Desacuerdos entre O'Higgins y el Senado*; and *Derecho Constitucional de Chile*, 1914. He is Professor of Constitutional Law in the University of Chile.



A Hendobro

ALAMIRO HUIDOBRO

Lawyer; teacher.

ALAMIRO HUIDOBRO, the son of José Ignacio Huidobro and Clarisa Valdés, was born in 1870 in Santiago and there was educated in the School of the French Fathers, the National Institute and the University which he entered with the degree of Bachelor of Letters, read Law and in 1890 was granted his degree of Licenciate. In 1891 he was admitted to the Bar. In 1892 he was appointed Secretary to the Governor of Valparaiso, a post which he held for three years and during the latter part of the period served also as substitute-Governor. During the same period he was Professor of Administrative Law in the Law School and Director of a private school in Valparaiso.

In 1895 he was made Recorder in the Controller's office of the Treasury, subsequently becoming Minister of Finance, and in 1909, Head of the Treasury Department. In connection with this office he fulfilled several important missions, among others that of arranging the political differences arising out of the Presidential election of 1915 in the Province of Chiloé.

From 1895 to 1911 he taught International Law in the University. From November 1916 to July 1917 he was Minister of Foreign Affairs to which post he was again called in 1919. His writings are known through the medium of the Revista de Chile with which he was associated from 1896 to 1899. He is a member of the Faculty of Law and Political Science.

FRANCISCO NOGUERA

Lawyer; teacher; publicist.

FRANCISCO NOGUERA OPAZO, the son of Doctor Joaquín Noguera, a Spanish subject, and Pilar Opazo, was born in 1853 at Santiago. He received his early education at the National Institute and afterwards studied Law in the Universities of Montevideo and Santiago until in 1878 he was admitted to the Bar.

In 1879 he was appointed vice-Rector of the National Institute and soon afterwards, Chief of the Diplomatic Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1888 he was Secretary of the Chilean delegation to the Congress of International Law in Montevideo. During the following year, in collaboration with Osvaldo Rengifo, Leopoldo Urru-

tia, and Raimundo Silva Cruz, he was engaged on the revision of the Code of Procedure for the Civil Courts and in the same year was appointed to the professorship of Political Economy in the University of Chile which he still holds.

He has published numerous essays on economic subjects, among which *La Crisis del papel moneda*, written in 1898, aroused considerable interest in financial circles. Other essays of his are: *Montt y Varas*, 1904; and *Antonio Varas, fundador de las instituciones hipotecarias y de ahorro en Chile*, 1917.

PEDRO AGUIRRE CERDA

Educationalist; public man.

PEDRO AGUIRRE CERDA, the son of Juan Bautista Aguirre and Clarisa Cerda, was born on the sixth of February, 1879, in Los Andes. He received his education in his native town and afterwards at the Lyceum in San Felipe whence in 1898 he passed to the University, received his degree of Bachelor of Letters and began the study of Law and Pedagogics. In 1900 he obtained his title of government teacher, presenting for his final examination an essay on the development of secondary education in Chile. In the year 1902 he held the appointment of Professor of Spanish and Civic Instruction at the Lyceum Barros Borgoño and in the following year at the National Institute.

In 1904 he was admitted to the Bar. In 1910 he was sent by his government to follow up his studies in Europe and for two years took special courses in administrative law and social science at the *College de France* and the *Ecole de Droit* in Paris. His entry into political life dates from 1915 when he was elected Deputy for Los Andes, and at the end of the legislative period in 1918 he was re-elected for Santiago until the year 1921. In the Amunátegui-Pereira Cabinet in 1918 and again in the Alesssandri-Feliú government he held the post of Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.

In 1919 he was sent to the United States as Financial Councillor to the Embassy and with a commission to investigate the subject of industrial education.

Sr. Aguirre Cerda is a frequent contributor to the daily press on questions of finance and education.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

JUAN ENRIQUE TOCORNAL

Public man.

Juan Enrique Tocornal, the son of Manuel Tomás Tocornal and Carolina Dousther, was born on the fifth of April, 1865, in Santiago where he received his early education in the San Ignacio schools and after a brilliant course of studies at the University was admitted to the Bar in 1886.

In 1887 he was appointed Secretary to the Bank of Chile, a post which he held until 1891, in which year he entered political life on his election to the Chamber of Deputies for the Departments of Bulnes and Yungay. For this district he was re-elected in 1893 but on the termination of the electoral period voluntarily withdrew from Parliamentary life. In 1897, during the Presidency

of Errázuriz Echaurren, he accepted office as Minister of Foreign Affairs and again held the same post in 1916 during the administration of President Sanfuentes. In 1919, together with Señores Eliodoro Yáñez and Augusto Villanueva, he was entrusted with a government mission of a commercial character to the United States and several European countries.

His articles in the daily press on economic and political questions have been widely appreciated.

Jose Mª Bari General de Division.

JOSE MARIA BARI

Soldier.

Jose María Bari y Lopehandía was born at Los Andes on the second of August, 1861. As soon as his education was completed in 1880 he joined the army and took part in many of the more important actions of the war with Peru, including the decisive battles of Chorrillos and Miraflores in January 1881. Two years later he was attached to Colonel Arriagada's division in the final actions of the war against the forces of General Cáceres.

During the revolution of 1891 he adhered to the Constitutional side and was present at the defeat of President Balmaceda's army in the battles of Concón and Placilla.

He has been entrusted with many

military commissions of importance both at home and abroad: in 1897 he was chosen to report on the port defences of Valparaiso and Talcahuano; in 1906 he was Secretary of the Military mission sent to Europe where in 1909 he was entrusted with the acquisition of new artillery; on the occasion of the Argentina Centenary celebrations of 1910 he was a member of the delegation sent by the Chilean Government to Buenos Aires and in the same year accompanied President Montt on his journey to Europe. In 1912 he was commissioned to visit the United States to study the progress and organisation of coast defence.

He was made General of Division in May, 1916, and since 1919 has held the post of chief of the War Department.

He has been awarded honours both by his own and by foreign governments.

In 1915 he was elected Councillor of State.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

P. ARMENGOL VALENZUELA

Bishop; scholar.

PEDRO ARMENGOL VALENZUELA, the son of Ignacio Valenzuela and María de las Nieves Poblete, was born in Coigüe, a village in the district of Gualleco, on the fourth of July, 1843. He had his early schooling in the house of the parish priest José Elías Letelier, but in 1859, when he was sixteen he moved to Santiago, entered the Convent of the Order of the *Merced* and two years later took the vows of the order.

Soon after he was ordained he was appointed Librarian of the convent and from that time devoted himself to ecclesiastical scholarship. His zeal led him to the study of languages of which he mastered Latin, Greek, French, English, Italian, Portuguese, German, Hebrew, Syriac and Arabic.

In 1870 he journeyed to Rome to extend his scholarly acquisitions. There he studied Canon Law, chemistry, physics, natural history and mathematics and before returning to Chile visited Austria, Germany, France, England, Spain, Portugal and the United States.

In 1873 he was commissioned as ecclesistical secretary–Director of the Order of the *Merced* in Ecuador. Thence he made a second visit to Europe and a little later was appointed Head of the Order in Ecuador. He was unable to continue, however, because of violent controversies with President Veintimilla, and he returned to Chile, where for the following fourteen years he devoted himself to teaching Theology, Sacred Oratory, Greek, Latin, Literature and Philosophy.

Sr. Valenzuela's talents, scholarship and character have been honored both by the church and the government: he has been elected General of the Order

of the *Merced* and has been nominated by the government as Bishop of Ancud, a post which he was unable to retain by reason of the inclemency of the climate.

Bishop Valenzuela is an occasional contributor to journals of scholarship, such as the «Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía», and is the author of *Glosario etimológico de nombres de personas, animales, plantas, rios y lugares aborígenes de Chile y de algunas otras partes de América*, 1918.

RAFAEL CORREA

Painter.

RAFAEL CORREA, the son of Rafael Correa y Echagüe and Antonia Muñoz, was born on the twenty-sixth of February, 1863, at Santiago where he was educated in the National Institute. He received his first artistic instruction privately from one of the best known and most competent of Chilean painters, Pedro Lira, and obtained his first official recognition in the Salon of Santiago in 1884. This was followed by other local awards and in 1889 by an Honorable Mention in the Universal Exposition held in Paris. In 1897 he was successful in winning a Government travelling scholarship which enabled him to pursue his studies in Europe where he worked for a short time in Barcelona,

Rafael Correa.

in the Julian Schools, and in the studios of J. Paul Laurens and Benjamin Constant.

On the termination of his scholarship he still remained in Paris finding the means for the continuance of his studies either by copying the works of the old masters or by the sale of his own pictures many of which were disposed of in the United States. In this way he was able to complete his instruction by a stay in Italy in 1899.

On his return to Chile he won wide recognition by his handling of Chilean landscape scenery, generally with groups of cattle, that shows his understanding of the sound methods of the Barbizon school. His canvases have appeared in many of the principal exhibitions and two notable pictures by him are to be found in the Fine Arts Museum of Santiago. In 1901 he won a Medal at the Buffalo Exposition and in 1910 another at Buenos Aires.

MANUEL ANTONIO ROMAN

Churchman; author.

MANUEL ANTONIO ROMÁN was born on the twenty-sixth of October, 1858 in the town of Doñihue, Department of Rancagua but was educated in the Catholic Seminary of Santiago and prepared for the priesthood.

Within the church he has held a number of offices; he has served as teacher in the Seminary and Secretary to three Archbishops—Casanova, González Eyzaguirre and the present incumbent, Monseñor Crescente Errázuriz.

Sr. Román is a member of the Faculty of Theology in the University of Chile, a member of the Chilean Academy and of the Arcades of Rome.

He is the editor of the Revista Católica, published in Santiago, and

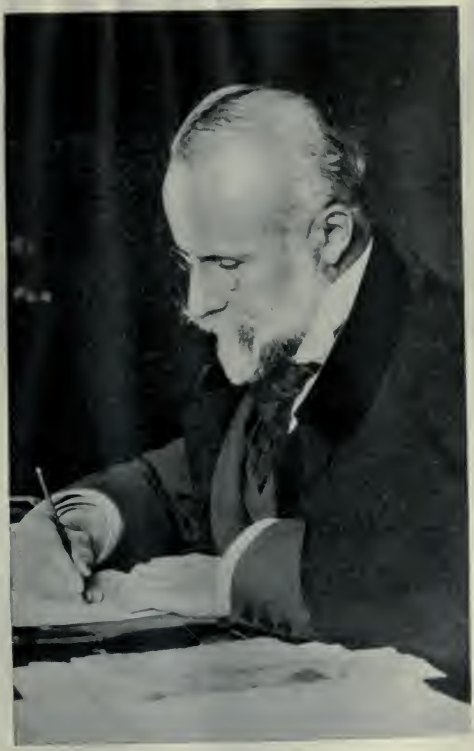
author of : *Vida de S. Pedro Damiano; Vida de Don Blas Cañas; Los tristes de Ovidio*, poems; *Poesías de León XIII*, traslation in verse; *Poesías*, original and translated; *Inscripciones*, in Latin and Spanish, and—his principal work—*Diccionario de chilenismos y otras locuciones viciosas*, 5 vols, 1901–1918.

PAULINO ALFONSO

Lawyer; writer.

PAULINO ALFONSO, the son of the distinguished lawyer José Alfonso, was born in Valparaiso on the twenty–sixth of August, 1862. He received his early education in the Sacred Heart School of Santiago and in the Valparaiso *Liceo*, continued his studies in the National Institute of Santiago and took up the study of law in the University of Chile. In 1885, before his graduation, his *Comentario del Artículo 960 del Código Civil* was awarded first place in the university contest. The next year he presented the thesis *Explicación del artículo 959 del Código Civil* and received his degree in law.

The following year he was commissioned by the Government to codify



Paulino Alfonso

the resolutions of a legal character relating to the Navy and in the same year was elected to the chair of Civil Law in the University of Chile. In 1890 he was appointed Secretary of the Chilean Delegation to the Pan-American Congress in Washington and during his stay in that capital wrote a series of articles for the daily paper La República, giving his impressions of the United States. When the Revolution of 1891 broke out, he was appointed Adjutant to Jorge Montt, President of the Iquique committee. He shared in various military projects and was captain of several expeditions to Northern Chile. In the elections of 1891 he was the Radical candidate for the department of Coquimbo and Ovalle but was defeated. In 1892 he was appointed Secretary of the Law Faculty of the University of Chile and in the same year was chosen Secretary of the Central Committee of the Radical Party. In March, 1894, he was elected Deputy from Ovalle and

from 1909 to 1912 was Deputy for La Unión (Valdivia).

He is a member of the faculties of Law and Letters in the University of Chile, President of the Fine Arts Committee, a member of the Mathematical Society of Buenos Aires, and Corresponding Member of the Chilean Academy and the Royal Spanish Academy. He has distinguished himself in the Chamber of Deputies as a brillant and polished orator. An occasional contributor to many foreign periodicals as well as to the principal daily papers and magazines of his own country, he has also published in Santiago various works of greater permanence, such as: *Explicaciones del Código Civil*, 1881–1884; *De la interpretación de la ley*, 1892; *Validez de una asignación testamentaria*, 1893; *Explicaciones de la ley de matrimonio civil*, 1901; *Desarrollo hispano - americano*, 1903; *Tomás Sommerscales*, 1904; and *Don José Alfonso*, 1910.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

JAVIER GANDARILLAS MATTA

Engineer; miner; publicist.

JAVIER GANRDARILLAS MATTA, the son of Francisco Gandarillas and Teresa Matta, was born in Santiago and went to school there in the Santiago College and the National Institute. He won his Bachelor's degree in 1885, entered the University and graduated as Civil Engineer in 1897. Thereafter he continued his studies in France at the University of Paris, in England and in Germany.

In 1909 he was elected Deputy for the Departments of Copiapó, Chañaral, Freirina and Vallenar; he was reelected in 1915, and served as Minister of Industry and Public Works in the Administration of President Pedro Montt.

ARMANDO DONOSO

Critic.

Armando Donoso, the son of Ricardo Donoso and Elena Novoa, was born on the eighteenth of September, 1888, in Talca, went to school there and continued until he was seventeen when he went to Germany for his higher education. He studied at Lubeck, devoting himself with enthusiasm to literature and German philosophy which supplied the theme for one of his books, *La Sombra de Goethe*, afterwards published in Madrid.

On his return to Chile, Sr. Donoso chose a literary career and devoted himself especially to criticism, philosophy and research. He served for a time as Librarian in the Department of Education and was secretary of the Com-

A. Ovnoso

mittee on Commercial Education, but his life has been chiefly spent in the field of journalism and authorship. He has contributed to most of the newspapers and periodicals of Chile, including El Mercurio, La Nación, La Unión, El Diario Ilustrado, Zig-Zag, Sucesos, Pacífico Magazine, Revista de Artes y Letras, Selva Lírica, Atlántida, and the Revista de Filosofía, besides important journals of other countries, such as Caras y Caretas of Buenos Aires, Reforma Social of New York and Cuba Contemporánea of Havana. He has been editor in-chief of the Pacífico Magazine and Zig-Zag and has been a member of the staff of El Mercurio where he is now Literary Editor. He is one of the Board of Directors of the *Ateneo* of Santiago.

In 1909 he gave a series of lectures in the Historical and Geographical Society on the place and influence of Lastarria, Bello and Sarmiento, attributing to the Venezuelan writer a

profound influence on the literary movement in Santiago in 1840. He has written innumerable articles in the press and in magazines and has published the following books: *Menéndez Pelayo y su obra*, Santiago, 1912; *Los Nuevos*, Valencia, 1913; *Bilbao y su tiempo*, Santiago, 1914; *Una Amistad literaria: Barros Arana y Mitre*, Santiago, 1915; *Vida y viajes de un erudito: don José Toribio Medina*, Santiago, 1916; *Recuerdos de medio siglo: don José Victorino Lastarria*, Santiago, 1917; *Un filósofo de la biolojía: Le Dantec*, Santiago, 1918; *La renovación de la metafísica, según José Ingenieros*, Santiago, 1919; *La Sombra de Goethe*, Madrid, 1918; *La Senda Clara*, Buenos Aires, 1919; *La Juventud de Rubén Darío*, Buenos Aires, 1919. In addition to these, Señor Donoso has edited: *Poesías completas de Pedro Antonio González*, 1918, and *Obras de Juventud de Rubén Darío*, with notes and introduction, Buenos Aires, 1919.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

REGULO VALENZUELA

Senator; man of affairs.

RÉGULO VALENZUELA RIVEROS was born in Santa Cruz in 1861, but received his education in the National Institute of Santiago where he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Letters and Philosophy.

When the war with Perú and Bolivia broke out in 1879 he enlisted in the army and rose in the service to the rank of Captain of Cavalry. Since 1885 he has been interested in commercial and industrial enterprises which he has managed with marked success. He is a member of numerous stock companies and president of several.

In 1918 he was elected Senator from the province of Santiago and in March, 1920, was made Secretary of War.

FRANCISCO JAVIER DIAZ

Soldier; historian.

FRANCISCO JAVIER DÍAZ VALDERRAMA was born in Santa Cruz de Curicó on the fifth of April, 1877. He received his early education in the schools of Santiago where he finished the courses for the degree of Bachelor of Letters.

Devoting himself to a military career and showing a natural aptitude for the profession of arms, he rose rapidly in the service. In this he had the advantage of studying abroad, spending the greatter part of his time in Germany. For one year he was with the Fifth Battalion of Sappers; he spent another in the School of Artillery and Engineering at Charlottenburg, and still another with the General Staff of the Sixth Brandenburg Division. Before returning to Chile he passed four months in

F. J. Díaz

Switzerland studying the organization of the Swiss Army. For three years he was instructor in the Colombian Army, where he was Director of the Military School and Head of the General Staff. In his own country he has been Professor in the Military School and in the War Academy. In January, 1919, he was transferred from the post of Department Head of the General Staff to that of Commandant of the Seventh Infantry Brigade, a position which he holds at the present time, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

He has published many articles on military topics, one of which was translated into English and published in the «Field Artillery Journal» under the title of *Duties of the Army General Staff*. He has written numerous army manuals and is the author of the following historical works: *La Campaña del Ejército de los Andes en 1917*, *La Batalla de Chacabuco*, and *La Batalla de Maipo*.

EDUARDO POIRIER

Diplomat; writer.

EDUARDO POIRIER, the descendant of one of the old French families of Chile, was born in Santiago in 1868.

After finishing his education he was appointed Consul for Nicaragua in Valparaiso and later, Consul General of Chile and *chargé d'affaires* in Nicaragua and Salvador. During the Revolution of 1891 he was entrusted with a special mission to Mexico and was later appointed Minister to that country. The fall of the Balmaceda government brought about the cancellation of his appointment and he left Mexico for Central America. There he was appointed Secretary General of Salvador and later Minister of Salvador to the United States. His mission terminated,

he travelled extensively in Europe and in the South American republics, and in 1894 returned to Chile. He represented Guatemala in the second Latin-American Medical Congress held in Buenos Aires in 1904, in the third Latin-American Scientific Congress in Rio de Janeiro in 1905, and in the third Latin-American Medical Congress in Montevideo in 1907. He was General Secretary of the Fourth Scientific Congress in Chile, and delegate from Guatemala to the International Agricultural Exposition and the International Medical Congress in Buenos Aires in 1910.

He is a member of many scientific and literary societies and his numerous publications have contributed greatly to a better understanding of the Central American Republics in Chile. He is the author of *Chile en 1908* and *Chile en 1910*, works in which he gives a resume of the industrial activities of Chile and the vast economic possibilities of the country.

MIGUEL CRUCHAGA

Diplomat.

MIGUEL CRUCHAGA TOCORNAL, the son of Miguel Cruchaga Montt and María del Carmen Tocornal, was born in 1867 in the city of Santiago where he received his education in the National Institute and studied Law in the University until admitted to the Bar in 1890. After teaching International Law for a time at the University and publishing a treatise on the subject which in 1902 reached its second edition, he entered political life and was elected to Congresss in 1900. He took an active part in parliamentary debate and worked actively on the Committees of Finance and Foreign Affairs.

In 1901 he was sent as Chilean Delegate to the Scientific Congress in Mon-

tevideo and to the Pan-American Congress held in Buenos Aires; he has also represented his government at the Hague Conference. He was appointed Minister of Finance in 1903, and in 1906, during the Administration of President Montt, was Minister of the Interior and Chief of the Cabinet.

His diplomatic career began in 1907 on his appointment as Minister to Argentina whence he was afterwards transferred in a similar capacity to Germany. At present he represents his government in Brazil.

GUILLERMO CORDOBA

Sculptor.

GUILLERMO CÓRDOBA was born in Chañarcillo, Copiapó, but was educated in Santiago where he attended the School of Fine Arts and made a distinguished record, winning in three successive years the first prizes in drawing, painting and sculpture.

On his graduation, he was chosen one the instructors of the School and taught drawing there until 1902 when the Government of Chile sent him abroad to pursue his studies. He went to Paris and studied sculpture under Injalbert, Fronbeskoy, Bouchard, Landowsky and other masters. He returned to Chile in 1908 and in the following year entered the competition for the pediment of the new Museum of Fine Arts and won the first prize. The next year he executed

Guillermo Córdoba.

the high relief group *Ofrendas a la República* for the First Industrial Exposition of Chile.

In 1913 the Government of Argentina opened a competition for the equestrian statue of General Bernardo O'Higgins and invited all Chilean artists to enter. Sr. Córdoba presented two models with which he won both the first and the second award and later completed the monument which was erected in 1918.

The list of his works is a long one: it includes *La Alegoría de la Paz; Triunfo de la República; Scouts; Fuente de Neptuno*, in the Alameda, Santiago; the heroic figures in the pediment of the Government House in Valparaiso; the monument presented by the French Colony to Chile on the Centenary of her Independence, and the monument to Luis Cruz in Curicó. He is now completing the monument to Hernando de Magallanes to be erected in Punta Arenas.

RAMON BRIONES LUCO

Public man.

RAMON BRIONES LUCO, the son of Francisco Javier Briones and Lucinda Luco, was born in Chimbarongo on the sixth of December, 1872. He received his early education in the St. Thomas Aquinas School and in 1890 obtained his degree of Bachelor in Philosophy and Letters. Entering the Law School of the University of Chile, he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1896 and that of Licenciate in Law in 1897, on presenting his thesis on *El divorcio en Chile*. In 1898 he was admitted to the Bar.

In 1890 he was appointed Clerk in the Department of Foreign Relations and, receiving rapid promotion, rose to the position of Chief Clerk in the Depart-

ment of Colonization. In 1900 he was appointed City Attorney and held this position until 1906. In 1915 he was elected Deputy for Tarapacá and re-elected in 1918. In the legislature his experience in the Department of Foreign Relations made him the logical choice for the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In April 1918 he was called to assume the portfolio of Labor and Public Works and held this post until October of the same year.

Besides numerous contributions to the magazines of Chile he is the author of a *Glosario de Colonización* which met with such favor as to pass through four editions, the last in 1905. In 1910 he published a work in two volumes on the *Origen del matrimonio y del divorcio.*

RAFAEL FRONTAURA

Dramatist.

RAFAEL FRONTAURA, the son of José Manuel Frontaura and Filomena de la Fuente Dueñas, was born on the seventh of February, 1896, in Vaparaiso, but was educated in Santiago at the National Institute and the University. He won the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1914 and that of Bachelor of Laws in 1917.

In 1913 he began to teach in the Institute of Humanities and continued there until 1917. He became one of the founders of the Society of Chilean Authors and of the Chilean Theatrical Society, of which he is the Secretary.

Meantime he had recognized his vocation as dramatist and had begun a prodigious production of plays; since

1913 he has written the following comedies: *La estatua*, 1913; *Abajo las castas*, 1913; *Risas y lágrimas*, 1914; *El profesor de baile*, 1914; *Rodríguez*, 1914; *Quien mucho abarca*, 1914; *Las de casa*, 1914; *El primo Alegría*, 1914; *La hermana Clara*, 1915; *Todo por ellas*, 1915; *Lo que dice la gente*, 1915; *Garrotines y garrotazos*, 1915; *Al pié de la vaca*, 1915; *Todo a cuarenta*, 1916; *Domingo de Ramos*, 1916; *El Emperador de Rabudos*, 1917; *Con una cola*, 1916; *Ir por lana* 1917; *El tuerto es el Rey*, 1917; *Hágame lo favore*, 1918; *Progresa la infancia*, 1918; *No me dejes caer en tentación*, 1918; *El hombre de lana*, 1917; *Mercadería Averiada*, 1917; *Artillería Rusticana*, 1916; *El hombre de acero*, 1917; *No te suicides*, 1919; in collaboration: *Mar adentro*, 1919; *Otro pa Australia*, 1919; *Como se pide*, 1918; *El abanico*, 1920; and *La oveja negra*, 1920.

FEDERICO CASAS BASTERRICA

Sculptor.

FEDERICO CASAS BASTERRICA, the son of Federico Casas Espínola and Aurora Basterrica Valenzuela, was born on the second of January, 1890, in Santiago where he was also educated. He attended the San Ignacio Academy, won his degree of Bachelor of Arts and entered the University to study Medicine but did not complete the course.

In 1914 he entered the School of Fine Arts to study sculpture under the direction of Virginio Arias and at once disclosed decided talent. In 1915 he exhibited in the Santiago Salon a piece entitled *Primavera* which was awarded the bronze medal; in 1916 he exhibited five portrait busts in bronze and clay and won the silver medal; in 1918 he

Federico Casas Basterrica.

exhibited four statues· *La vidente, Añoranza, Ofelia*, a portrait piece, and the heroic size *Liberación* which won a resounding success: He was awarded the gold medal and the highest honors to which a Chilean artist can aspire—the Maturana prize, the Edwards prize and the Prize of Honor of the Salon which had not been granted to any contestant during a period of eight years.

BALDOMERO LILLO

Novelist

BALDOMERO LILLO, the son of José Nazario Lillo and Carmen Figueroa was born on the sixth of January, 1867, in Lota, Arauco Province, and got his early schooling there and in the *Liceo* of Lebu, but came to Santiago to get his Bachelor's degree.

He passed his youth in the mining region of Arauco, where he tried his hand at business without success and worked for others in subordinate positions with little profit except for the study he was able to make of the miner and his ways.

In 1912 he paid a visit to the nitrate region and there observed with the keen eye of a writer the life of the nitrate worker—fatalistic, superstitious, indol-

ent, but unfailingly optimistic and ever content with his lot.

In 1905 he obtained a post in the University as Keeper of the Archives, but his health was infirm and in 1918 he was pensioned.

Sr. Lillo has written much both in ephemeral and permanent form: he has contributed to all the literary magazines of Chile and to many in other Hispanic countries; in 1904 he wrote *Sub-Terra*, pictures of life in the mining regions, of which a second edition has been published and which has been translated and published in large part in American magazines; in 1907 he issued *Sub-Sole*, scenes from the lives of the laboring and submerged classes.

FRANCISCO CONTRERAS

Poet; critic

FRANCISCO CONTRERAS was born in in the year 1878 in Itata, but removed to the capital and begun to contribute to the Revista de Santiago in 1897.

After several years of an active journalistic career in Santiago he went to Paris in 1905, became a member of the staff of the Mercure of France and has lived there ever since.

He has written much, not only for ephemeral journals but also for publication in permanent form. Among his books are: *Esmaltines*, a book notable for its lyrical charm, Santiago, 1898; *Raul*, in which the author defends liberty in art, Santiago, 1902; *Toison*, a volume of sonnets, some imaginative and complicated and others simple in

Francisco Contreras

the extreme, Paris, 1906; *Romances de hoy*, stories in rhyme of life in Chile, Paris, 1907; *Los Modernos*, 1909; *Almas y Panoramas*, Paris, 1910; *La piedad sentimental*, 1911; *Tierra de reliquias*, impressions of Italy and Spain, 1912; *Luna de la patria*, verses, 1913; *La varillita de virtud*, a volume of miscellanies including a short story, two poems, a chapter from an unpublished book entitled *Las malaventuras de Gracián*, and a critical study of literary novelties, Paris, 1920.

GUILLERMO LABARCA HUBERTSON

Teacher; writer.

GUILLERMO LABARCA HUBERTSON, the son of Mariano Labarca and Juana Hubertson, was born on the second of July, 1883, in Santiago where he was educated in the University. He won his Bachelor's degree in 1915 and in the same year was granted the title of Professor of History and Geography.

He had begun to teach some years earlier, and as early as 1907 was appointed instructor in History and Geography in the School of Application. In 1910 he was commissioned to visit the United States for special study and on his return resumed his teaching.

He has held various posts of honor, such as Secretary of the *Ateneo*, Di-

rector of the National Educational Association, Director of the National Teachers' Society, Managing Director of the Boy Scouts and President of the *centro* for Radical Propaganda.

Sr. Labarca Hubertson has won recognition also among the writers of Chile; he has been a contributor to the leading periodicals, has served as editor of the Revista de la Asociación de Educación Nacional, and has published the following works: *Al amor de la Tierra*, short stories, Santiago, 1908, and *Mirando al océano* a novel which was awarded a prize by the National Council of Letters, Santiago, 1911.

ALFREDO VALENZUELA LLANOS

Painter.

ALFREDO VALENZUELA LLANOS, the son of Ricardo Valenzuela y Valenzuela and Florencia Llanos, was born on the twenty-ninth of August, 1869, in San Fernando and gained his early education in his native town.

Intended by his parents for a business career, his overmastering vocation for art drew him to study painting and in 1887 he entered the classes of Professor Mochi and Cosme San Martín in the School of Fine Arts. Later he had the good fortune to continue his studies with the painters Pedro Lira and Onofre Jarpa.

In 1887, when he was not yet eighteen, he won the Bronze Medal in the Annual Salon in Santiago; in 1892 he won the

Alfredo Valenzuela Llanos.

Silver Medal, and in 1893 the Gold Medal. He continued to exhibit and to win honors; the Edwards' award in 1894 and again in 1897, 1898 and 1899, the General Maturana prize in 1899, and Honorable Mention in the Buffalo Exposition. in 1901.

In the same year he went to France and studied with Jean Paul Laurens, continuing to devote himself, as he had done from the first, to landscape. In this field he has won nearly all his successes and has made himself master of the landscape of central Chile.

After his return from Europe he won many honors; in Santiago in the salons of 1903, 1908, 1910, 1911 and 1912; in Buenos Aires, the Silver Medal in 1911; in Paris, the Silver Medal of the Society of French Artists, in 1912.

The landscapes of Sr. Valenzuela are very numerous and there are many among them worthy of mention, such as: *Otoño, Luna Nueva, A orillas del estero Lolol; Viejo Arbol*, and *El Alba*.

MAXIMILIANO DEL CAMPO

Agriculturist; teacher.

MAXIMILIANO DEL CAMPO HERRERA, the son of Benigno del Campo and Dolores Herrera, was born on the third of March, 1859, in the village of Chanquiahue, Department of Caupolicán. For his education he went to Santiago where he attended the Seminary, the National Institute and the University. There he studied Medicine for a time and then turned to agriculture in which he won his degree of Agronomical Engineer in 1881.

He promptly began to teach: in 1884 he was made Professor in the Agricultural Institute and in 1885 Inspector of the school; in 1886 he taught General and Special Agriculture, in 1889, Cultivation, and from 1903 to 1914, Wine-cul-

Maximiliano del Campo.

ture and Wine-making. During this period he filled other posts, such as Head of the Practical School of Agriculture and Teacher of Agriculture in 1888, Engineer of Chillán in 1889, and Inspector of Agricultural Education from 1903 to 1914.

Sr. del Campo has been honored with election to many scientific and learned societies; he is a Director of the National Society of Agriculture, Director and vice-President of the Scientific Society of Chile, Director of the Wine-growers Asociation, of the Southern Agricultural Society, Honorary Member of the Agronomical Society of Chile, Director and organizer of the General Congress of Education in Chile (1902), and President of the Agricultural Congress of Concepcion (1913).

He has written much in his special field of labor and is the author of *La fermentación vinosa*, 1897; *Los guanos en en agricultura*, 1899; *Memorias sobre la organización de los servicios agrícolas*, 1902.

CARLOS CARIOLA

Dramatic writer.

CARLOS CARIOLA, the son of Miguel Cariola and Griselda Villagrán, was born on the twenty-seventh of September, 1895, in the city of Santiago. There also he was educated in the Institute of Humanities, in the Catholic University and the National University where went to complete his studies and where he gained the degrees of Bachelor of Arts in 1912 and Bachelor of Laws in 1916.

He did not attempt to practise the legal professsion, but turned his attention to the stage. He was one of the founders of the Theatrical Society of Chile, vice–President of the Society of dramatic authors, Editor and owner of the illustrated magazines La Quin-

cena and Pchts... Pchts, and is at present editorial secretary and dramatic critic for La Union.

Sr. Cariola has written much for and about the theatre and is the author of the popular comedy entitled *Entre gallos y media noche*, which has already been presented more than two hundred times in the theatres of Santiago.

JUAN TONKIN

Engineer.

JUAN TONKIN was born and educated in Chile where he studied for the engineering profession. For a time he was in the service of the Hydrographic Office of the Chilean Government and subsequently held a post as engineer in the nitrate industry of the North. He then removed to the United States where he qualified for his profession and exercised it for nearly ten years. During part of this time he was contracting engineer for Milliken Brothers of New York and engaged chiefly in the construction of steel bridges and fireproof buildings. At a later date he became connected with the London firm of J. G. White and Co. by whom he was appointed representative in the nego-

tiations for the building of the Arica–La Paz Railway, the Longitudinal Railway and the Valparaiso Port Works.

At present he acts as Chilean agent for this firm and in addition is engaged on his own account in engineering and architectural undertakings of considerable magnitude. He is responsible for the construction of the Valparaiso Cathedral, the Church of the Redemptorist Fathers, the Convent of the Augustinian nuns, the new Episcopal Palace in Valparaiso, as well as many other fine buildings that have helped to modernise and improve the appearance of both Valparaiso and Santiago.

EDGARDO GARRIDO MERINO

Author; editor.

EDGARDO GARRIDO MERINO, the son of Rafael Victorino Garrido and Elvira Merino, was born on the first of March, 1894, at Valparaiso where he received his education in the Lyceum. He began his journalistic career at fourteen years of age, was connected at different periods with El Chileno, La Unión, El Ferrocarril and La Mañana, and for a time acted as editorial secretary to the weekly magazine Zig-Zag, to which he also contributed topical articles and stories. In 1911 he produced a drama entitled *El Chalaco*, which dealt with local mining customs, and in 1912 a comedy *La Partida*.

In 1913 he received the appointment of Chilean Consul at San Felice de

Gixol, Spain, where he remained for three years, during which period he wrote a considerable number of literary articles, and others treating of Chilean life and institutions.

On his return to South America in 1916 he continued in Montevideo, Buenos Aires and Santiago, to promote the *rapprochement* of Spain and Spanish American Countries. In this same year he established El Diario Hispano Americano.

In 1917 he was appointed Consul at Málaga in Spain and there for two years carried on his labors of disseminating more exact knowledge of his native country; there too he produced his first book *La emoción del camino.*

In 1919 he founded in Santiago the monthly magazine Atlántida which is devoted chiefly to art and literature. He is a well known contributor to the periodical press of Argentina and in Buenos Aires produced his comedy *Siempre caen* at the Teatro Nacional.

ENRIQUE OYARZUN

Teacher; public man.

ENRIQUE OYARZÚN MONCADA, the son of Pedro Oyarzún and Santos Moncada, was born on the twenty-first of June, 1866, in the town of Vallenar, but was educated in Santiago at the Chilean Institute and the University where he gained the following degrees: Bachelor of Arts in 1884; Bachelor of Laws in 1889 and Licenciate in Law in 1891.

He was admitted to the Bar in 1892 but for some years gave his chief attention to teaching, first as Professor of Spanish in the Lyceum of Concepción from 1893 to 1909 and later, from 1905 to 1909, as Rector of the Commercial Institute of Concepción.

His political life began in 1909 when

Enrique Oyarzún.

he was elected Deputy from the Department of Rere and Puchacay and re-eelected until 1918 when he became representative for Vallenar. During this period he has filled various positions of honor: in 1913 and again in 1916 he was Chairman of the Parliamentary Commission for the study of social conditions in the Northern provinces; in 1914 he was appointed Minister of Finance in the Charme-Villegas Cabinet, and in March, 1920, he was chosen to the same responsible post in the Montenegro-Hunneeus Cabinet.

BELTRAN MATHIEU

Diplomat.

BELTRÁN MATHIEU, the son of Luis Mathieu, one time Governor of Talcahuano, and Ramona Andrews, was born on the tenth of April, 1852, in Talcahuano. After his early education at the Lyceum in Concepción, he entered the University, read Law and was admitted to the Bar in 1875.

He has had a diversified and interesting career. While he was still a youth he was made Secretary to General Basilio Urrutia, Governor of Angol Territory, and was then appointed Protector of the Indians in that District. Somewhat later he joined Ricardo Claro in founding the Radical Party of Concepción.

In 1891 he took part in the Revolution against President Balmaceda

Beltrán Mathieu

and served as Adjutant to General Holley in the Constitutional Army. He was afterwards elected to Congress and on several occasions served as a member of the Cabinet; in 1901 he was Minister of War and in the Administration of President Ramón Barros Luco, Minister of Public Works.

Important as these interests and occupations heve been, to which might be added, travel, much reading and the practise of the law, they have been incidental to his diplomatic career. He entered upon diplomacy in his early manhood, serving as Secretary of Legation first in Washington and later in Lima. Some years later, on resuming the career, he was sent as Minister to Ecuador, Central America and Bolivia, where he negotiated the Treaty of Peace of 1903. Finally, in 1918, he was again called to serve in high diplomatic office, this time as Ambassador to the United States, where he continues.

MANUEL J. BARRENECHEA

Physician; public man.

MANUEL J. BARRENECHEA NARANJO, the son of Francisco de Paula Barrenechea and Carmen Naranjo, was born in Santiago in 1857. He received his preparation for the University of Chile in the National Institute and after passing the State examinations for his degree of Bachelor in Philosophy and Letters, entered the Medical School.

In October, 1881, he received his degree in medicine and surgery and in the following year was appointed assistant in the Surgical Clinic of Doctor Manuel Barros Borgoño and assistant in Doctor Mazei's class in ophthalmia, positions which he held for five years. In 1887 he was head of the medical commission in the Pro-

vince of Rancagua to combat the cholera epidemic. He has made three journeys to Europe and the United States in order to perfect himself in optical science. In pursuance of these studies he spent six months in France and two years in Germany. He was one of the founders of the Progreso Médico which he edited from 1890 to 1901. He has also been a contributor to the Revista Médica.

In the legislative period of 1915–1918 he was Deputy for Tocopilla and Taltal, and was re-elected at the close of his term of office. In this capacity he promoted the rehabilitation of the administrative service, the reorganization of public charities, and an extension of the sanitary laws.

Señor Barrenechea is a Corresponding Member of the Medical Society of La Paz and of the Medical and Surgical Society of Guayaquil, and a member of the Superior Council of Hygiene of Chile.

AURELIANO OYARZUN

Physician; anthropologist.

AURELIANO OYARZÚN NAVARRO was born in 1860 in the village of Dalcahue, Department of Ancud. His parents were Micaela Navarro and Manuel Oyarzún, a farmer who was descended from Juanes de Oyarzún and the heroic Inés de Bazán who played so famous a part in the defence of the settlements of Osorno and of Castro when they were attacked and destroyed by the Indians and the Dutch pirate Baltazar de Cordes in the sixteenth century.

Oyarzún learned his letters in the Puerto Montt school—a modest establishment, the only one in the town, but made noteworthy by an excellent teacher, Guillermo Gallardo. His later studies he took in Ancud at the Sem-

P. Aureliano Ozarzun

inary and in Santiago in the National Institute. In 1879 he entered the Medical School and in 1881 received his diploma as Pharmacist with which he served in the Ambulance Corps in the War of the Pacific and won honorable mention and a gold medal.

After the War he completed his medical course and won his degree in 1885. During the epidemie of Cholera in 1886 he was in charge of the hospitals in the Province of Aconcagua and there discovered by autopsy and microscope the characteristic germs of the disease. In the following year he went to Europe to continue his studies in pathological anatomy under Virchow, von Recklinghausen and Waldeyer in Berlin and Schwalbe in Strasburg. He worked also in the laboratory of Professor Weigert in Frankfort and there demonstrated that the conjunctive tissne in amphibians is derived from the epithelium, making his discovery coincidentally with the publication by Professor His

of Leipzig of a like discovery in the human embryo.

On his return to Chile he taught the classes in General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy in the School of Medicine of Santiago and founded there the Museum and the Library to inspire among the students an interest in the practical use of the microscope and in the study of pathology.

In 1892 he founded the section of Bacteriology in the Institute of Hygiene and directed it for several years, during which period he published many articles in the Revista de Higiene on various forms of bacteria and contributed by his studies to bringing about the inspection of slaughter-houses and the establishment of the first public disinfecting station in Santiago.

In spite of his labors in public and private practise, Doctor Oyarzún made other visits to Europe and studied there in Berlin under Professor von Luschan and others.

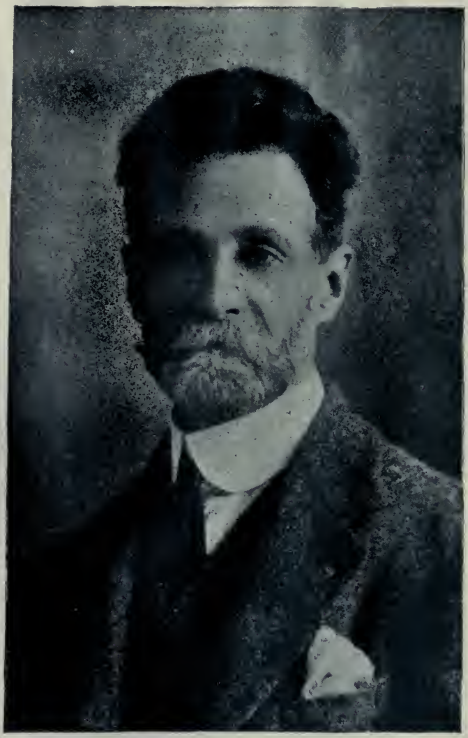
He was appointed Honorary Director of the Museum of Ethnology and Anthropology and publishes the «Revista del Museo de Etnología y Antropología de Chile».

He has been Physician of the San Vicente Hospital and has attended numerous congresses of medicine, ethnology and anthropology both in America and Europe. In the Congress of Americanists held in Buenos Aires in 1910 he demostrated that the aboriginal culture of Chile was not autochthonous, as was believed by many Chilean ethnologists and historians, but was derived from Peru.

He is a member of many learned societies in Chile and also of the Society of Anthropology of Berlin, of the Society of History and Geography of Rio de Janeiro and the Historical Institute of Lima.

He has published numerous articles on medical, anthropological, and other subjects and is the author of *La edad*

paleolítica de Tàltal, 1911; *Contribución al estudio de la influencia de la cultura peruana sobre la de los aborígenes chilenos*, 1910; *El trinacrio*; *El sol pintado de Malloa*, 1911; *Los petroglifos de Llaima*, 1910, etc.



Alfredo Helsby.

ALFREDO HELSBY HAZELL

Painter.

ALFREDO HELSBY HAZELL, one of the foremost landscape painters of Chile, was born in Santiago of Anglo-Argentine and English parentage. His early education was directed to preparing him for business, but his inclination toward art was so strong that he soon turned to the study of painting. He was so fortunate as to come under the instruction of Alfredo Valenzuela who guided his juvenile efforts and when his unusual talent became more evident he went to Paris and worked in the studio of Jean Paul Laurens. Some years later he went to New York and studied under J. J. Enneking.

His work won early recognition: one of his pictures was hung in the Salon of Madrid in 1895; in 1900 he won the

gold medal in Santiago; in 1907 he had a picture in the Paris Salon and in the same year exhibited in the Royal Academy of London; in 1910 he was awarded a silver medal in the Santiago Centenary Exhibition and was especially invited to send pictures to the San Francisco Exposition.

Sr. Helsby's principal work has been in landscape, especially the landscape of Southern Chile whose wooded mountains, cloud-flecked skies and turbulent streams have had a special fascination for him. Among his favorite subjects are aspects of nature such as dawn, sun-set, the rainbow, spring and autumn woods, and among his well known canvases are, *Rio Colorado*, *Aurora en la Pampa*, and *Montes de Rio Blanco*.

ENRIQUE MATTA VIAL

Public man; historian; scholar.

ENRIQUE MATTA VIAL was born in Santiago on the ninth of September, 1868. His father, Tristán Matta y Ugarte, was a distinguished lawyer, a prominent figure in the Revolutionary group which opposed President Manuel Montt, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, Governor of various provinces, and Justice of the Court of Audit.

While Tristán Matta was Governor of Rancagua his son began his studies in the Rancagua Liceo; later he studied for a time in the Sacred Heart School of Santiago; in 1881 he entered the National Institute, and at the age of twenty obtained his degree of Bachelor in Philosophy and Letters. He then entered the Law School of the University of Chi-

le, graduated in 1889 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in the following year obtained the degree of Licenciate in Laws and soon afterwards was admitted to the Bar.

He was a member of the «Club del Progreso» and a contributor to its magazine; he also belonged to the «Círculo de Amigos» which met at the house of Ricardo Montaner Bello and at its meetings read numerous papers on social sciences and philosophy. During the years 1889–1891 he was a contributor to the liberal organ El Heraldo and to La Libertad Electoral. In 1896 and 1897 he edited the Revista de Chíle, generally recognised as the best literary magazine of its time. From 1900 to 1902 he edited the Revista Nueva, in which the Russian writers were for the first time made known to the reading public of Chile. In 1900 he also began the publication of the important *Colección de Historiadores y de Documentos relativos á la Independencia de Chile,*

which was completed in 1914 with the appearance of the twenty- sixth volume. During the same period he undertook the publication with annotations of the *Colección de Viajes relativos a Chile.* This comprises eleven volumes and includes the travels of John Byron, Vancouver, Lafond De Lurcy, Mellet, Hall, Frezier, Caldcleugh, and Graham. With Alfredo Barros Errázuriz he published in 1904 the *Comentario de la Ley de Municipalidades de 22 de Diciembre de 1891.* In 1906 he published the *Diario de Manuel Talavera* with critical and historical notes and afterwards published the famous *Manifiesto de Simón Díaz Rávago.* He was one of the founders of the Historical and Geographical Society of Chile in 1910, the most important scientific society of the country, and in 1911 was one of the founders and the editor of the magazine published under its auspices. In 1914 he published *La Revolución de 1891* by the Brazilian writer Joaquín Nabuco and in 1917 edited the

Revista Chilena, another important literary magazine.

In addition to his literary activities he has also taken his place in public life. After holding the post of Clerk in the Treasury Department for some time, he was appointed in 1896 assistant-Secretary of the Interior. He was later appointed Governor of Tarapacá and still later assistant-Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction. He held this post until the close of the administration of Germán Riesco and was then appointed Visitor Schools. In 1919 was called to fill the Chair of Constitutional Law in the Historical Seminary of Constitutional Law.

Sr. Matta is a member of the Chilean Academy, a Charter Member of the Historical and Geographical Society of Chile, a member of the Geographical Society of La Paz, and of the Society of International History, and Academic Member of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Chile.

IV HISPANIC NOTES

JULIO PRADO AMOR

Lawyer; public man.

JULIO PRADO AMOR, the son of Julio Prado Delgado and Adela Amor Zilleruelo, was born on the twenty–sixth of August, 1870, in Valparaiso, but was educated in Santiago at the Seminary, the National Institute and the University. There he won the title of Professor of History in 1896 and the degree of Licenciate in Law in 1897.

He had already entered the public service in 1891 as Clerk in the War Department. Afterwards he held appointments both in the field of education and in that of government: he was Professor of History in the Miguel Luis Amunátegui School in 1898; Governor of Taltal in 1901; Governor of Antofagasta in the same year, and of Atacama in 1903.

In 1913 he was elected Alderman of Santiago, from 1915 to 1918 he was Deputy for Vellenar, and in 1919 he served as Minister of Education.

Señor Prado Amor has been a consistent supporter of educational and charitable works: he has served as the secretary of the Society for Primary Instruction in Santiago since 1904; since 1912 he has served on the Council for Primary Instruction, and has been a member of the Council of Public Instruction since 1918. He has shown his interest in charitable work by serving as one of the directors of the National Society for the Protection of Children and as a manager of the Hipodrome Free Milk Station.

He holds the decoration of the Royal Order of Isabel the Catholic, bestowed by the King of Spain in recognition of his labors in behalf of Spanish interests.

JORGE DIAZ LIRA

Journalist; architect.

JORGE DÍAZ LIRA, the son of Wenceslao Díaz and María L. Lira, was born on the twenty-third of April, 1875, in Santiago where also he was educated and has passed his life.

From his youth he was drawn to journalism and has always retained a relation to the press: he was a member of the staff of El Chileno, later served on La Tarde, and more recently has been one of the editors of El Diario Ilustrado. Meanwhile he continued his study of architecture and in 1905 was appointed to the post of architect of the National Railways where he remained until 1909. In 1914 he was made Head of the department of School Planning and Decoration where he has continued until now.

L. IGNACIO SILVA A.

Bibliographer.

LUIS IGNACIO SILVA ARRIAGADA, the son of José S. Silva and Amelia Arriagada, was born on the thirty-first of July, 1883, in the city of Santiago. There also he was educated in the *Liceo Republicano*, in the San Agustín School and by private teachers until he won his Bachelor's degree.

Before he was twenty he became a member of the staff of the Library of the National Institute and in 1908 was appointed Assistant-Librarian. He has continued to occupy this post and has done much useful work in the field of bibliography where he has been a disciple of Nicolás Anrique and Gabriel René Moreno.

Meantime he has cultivated also his

L. Ignacio Silva A.

gift for journalism; in 1906 he was one of the founders and the editor of the Revista Nacional, in the same year he acted as editor of two other periodicals, El Independiente and El Sport. He has been an occasional contributor to the Revista de Bibliografía Chilena y Extranjera, Los Anales de la Universidad, El Ferrocarril, La Mañana, El Mercurio and La Nación.

In 1913 he was appointed Professor of Library Management in the course for Women High School Teachers in the Pedagogical Institute.

He is the author of the following works: *Cristóbal Colón en Chile*, estudio bibliográfico, 1902; *Bibliografía histórica y geográfica de Chile*, 1902; *La Sargento Candelaria*, 1904; *Estudios geográficos e históricos de don Francisco Vidal Gormáz*, 1905; *La Novela en Chile*, estudio bibliográfico, 1910, all of which were published in Santiago.

ALEJANDRO SILVA DE LA F.

Journalist; author.

ALEJANDRO SILVA DE LA FUENTE, the son of José Manuel Silva y Vergara and Irene de la Fuente y Santa María, was born on the twenty-fifth of February, 1865, in Santiago. There also he was educated and has passed the greater part of his life. He went to school in the academy of the French Fathers, read Law in the University and was admitted to the Bar in 1885.

He did not practise, but entered promptly upon his chosen vocation of journalism: in 1886 and 1887 he was a member of the staff of «La Unión» of Valparaiso of which, from 1896 to 1906 he was managing-editor; in 1906 he was appointed to a similar post on the «Diario Ilustrado» where he still continues.

A. Silva de la Fuente

Meantime he has contributed to various other periodicals and magazines and has written the following books: *Ventura*, and *Penas que matan*, novels, and *Don Zorobabel Rodríguez, economista*, a biography, Valparaiso, 1905.

JOAQUIN MUÑOZ HURTADO

Sailor; Rear Admiral.

JOAQUÍN MUÑOZ HURTADO, the son of Manuel Muñoz Gamero and Irene Hurtado Alcalde, was born on the twenty-fourth of May, 1859, in Santiago. There also he had his early schooling but in 1870 he entered the War College to study for the Navy and in 1875 entered the service with the rank of Naval-Guard.

In his long career, now approaching half a century, Muñoz Hurtado has passed through the entire scale of rank and seen almost every variety of service which the navy affords, rising ultimately to the Chief Command of the fleet and in 1916 was made Rear Admiral by act of Congress.

He has held many posts of honor: he

served for two periods of three years each as Head of the Chilean Naval Commission in London; he represented his country in the International Railway Congress of Lisbon, in the International Congress of Wireless Telegraphy of Berlin, at the Centennial of Venezuela, at the Ratification of the Treaty of May with Argentina, and at the Inauguration of President Figueroa Alcorta in Buenos Aires. He has also served as Secretary of War and the Navy.

Admiral Muñoz Hurtado may wear the following decorations: the two gold medals for the campaigns of the War of the Pacific (1879–84), the Order of San Benito de Aviz, bestowed by Manuel II of Portugal, the Order of the Second Class of the Liberator Bolívar, granted by the Government of Venezuela, the Gold Medal of the Centenary of Argentine, and the Gold Medal bestowed by the Chilean Government in recognition of his thirty years of service.

ERNESTO GREVE

Civil Engineer.

ERNESTO GREVE, the son of Germán Greve and Ana Schlegel, was born in Valparaiso in 1873, but was educated in Santiago, at the National Institute and the University, where he won his Bachelor's degree in 1891 and his title as Civil Engineer in 1901.

Sr. Greve has devoted himself especially to the field of Astronomy and Geodesy; he was for a time Astronomer in the National Observatory, Professor of Astronomy in the National University, Chief of the Section of Geodesy in the Surveyor's office, and in charge of the topographical map of Chile; he has served on the Boundary Commission and is Geographical Inspector in the Department of Public Works.

He has been commissioned on two occasions by the government to attend the Congress of Astronomy and Geodesy in Europe, has been President of the Engineering Society and has taken an active part in editing its Annals.

He has also written many articles of a scientific character which have appeared in the Revista de Marina, La Información, the official publication of the Land Credit Bank, and other governmental publications. He has written: *Instrucciones para el reconocimiento trigonométrico destinado a ubicar las triangulaciones y bases geodésicas*, 1907; *Instrucciones y reglamentos para la nivelación general*, 1908; *Instrucciones para los trabajos topográficos*, 1913; and *Signos convencionales topográficos para el levantamiento original y carta a la escala de 1: 25 000*, Santiago, 1914.

ALBERTO CRUCHAGA Y OSSA

Diplomat; official.

ALBERTO CRUCHAGA Y OSSA, the son of Alberto Cruchaga and Elvira Ossa, was born on the sixteenth of October, 1890, in the city of Santiago and there was educated, in the San Ignacio School and the University. He won his Bachelor's degree in 1906, entered the Law School and in 1912, on presenting his thesis entitled *La nacionalidad y modo de adquirirla*, was granted his degree as Licentiate and admitted to the Bar.

Meantime he had already begun his career in the Diplomatic service, with an appointment, in 1908, as Clerk in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs where he won promotion to the post of Chief of the Diplomatic Division which he still holds.

From 1913 to 1915 he taught in the High School of Commerce the subject of Consular and Customs Regulations and in 1915 gave the course on International Law. In 1913 he served as Secretary of the Third Committee of Jurisconsults of the American Congress of Rio de Janerio and was commissioned to codify International Law in time of peace.

Sr. Cruchaga is an occasional contributor to periodicals and magazines, chiefly on International Law and Diplomacy, and is the author of *Los primeros años del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*, Santiago, 1919.

CARLOS BEZANILLA SILVA

Capitalist.

CARLOS BEZANILLA SILVA, the son of Luis Bezanilla y Luco and Rosario Silva Vergara, was born on the twenty-ninth of November, 1877, in Santiago and was educated there in the Catholic Seminary and the Catholic University, where he won the degrees of Bachelor of Mathematics and Civil Engineer.

He served for a time in the Department of Industry, Public Works and Railways, first as Clerk and later as Engineer in the Division of Railways where he was employed on the construction of bridges and drafting plans for new railway lines.

He resigned this post for the more active career of a stock-broker, becoming a member and later the head of the Santiago Stock Exchange.

CARLOS ESTEVEZ GAZMURI

Teacher; public official.

CARLOS ESTÉVEZ GAZMURI, the son of Ramón Estévez and Elena Gazmuri, was born on the fourth of December, 1870, in the city of Santiago where he grew up, was educated and has passed his life. He went to school in the academy of the French Fathers, won his Bachelor's degree and entered the Uniersity where he was made Licentiate in Law in 1892.

He was admitted to the Bar in 1893, but soon turned aside to the teaching profession to which he has devoted himself since 1897 when he became Professor of Constitutional Law in the national University. Sometime later he was called to the chair of Public Finance and Sta-

tistics in the Catholic University and taught in both for a number of years.

In 1899 he was appointed Sub-Secretary in the Navy Department and continued in that post until 1905 when he was made a member of the legal staff of the Treasury where he still continues.

He is an occasional contributor to the press and is a member of the Law Faculty of the University.

GUILLERMO BARROS JARA

Land-owner; financier.

GUILLERMO BARROS JARA, the son of Demetrio Barros Valdés and Tránsito Jaraquemada, was born in 1868 in Santiago and was educated in his native city, at the National Institute and the University. He read Law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1885.

He began at once to practise his profession and for ten years was associated with the distinguished lawyer, Enrique Cood. Meantime he had given attention, in connection with his extensive agricultural properties, to banking and in 1893 became President of the Bank of Melipilla.

In 1902 he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury and in 1904 again called to this office. In 1904 he led the move-

ment for a National Bank and became the first head of the *Banco Nacional de Chile.*

In 1912 under the administration of his cousin Ramón Barros Luco, he was Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet, and in 1914 was again appointed to this position, since which period he has devoted himself to his banking and agricultural interests.

ARMANDO MOOCK

Dramatist; writer.

ARMANDO MOOCK, the son of León Moock and Celinda Bousquet, was born on the ninth of January, 1894, in Santiago and was educated there in the Barros Arana Academy, in the National Institute and in the University. He won his Bachelor's degree in 1914 and entered the School of Architecture, but quitted it after two years to devote himself to literature.

Sr. Moock has written both plays and novels: his first play, entitled *Crisis económica*, was produced before he was twenty-one in the «Palace Theatre» in Santiago; his second, *Isabel Sandoval*, *Modas*, produced in the following year, won popular success and has been presented several hundred times; later he

wrote *El querer vivir*, 1917; *Los demonios*, 1917; *Pueblecito*, 1918; *Un negocio*, 1918; *Los perros*, 1918; *Mundial pantomim*, 1919 (published in Buenos Aires the same year); *Los siúticos*, 1919; *Cuando venga el amor*, 1920.

In the field of fiction he has written *Pobrecitas*, Santiago, 1917; *Sol de amor*, Buenos Aires, 1919, and *Aquellos ojos que fueron*, Buenos Aires, 1920.

AGUSTIN ROSS

Publicist; financier.

AGUSTIN ROSS, the son of David Ross, who was for many years British Consul in Chile, and Carmen Edwards, was born in La Serena in 1844. He had his early education in his native town in the English School maintained by Charles B. Black and Simón Kerr, but for his later instruction went to Edinburgh where he attended the Queen's Street Institution.

From his youth Sr. Ross has taken an active part in financial affairs, both as a practical banker in the Edwards Banking House and as a student and publicist. In 1891 he opposed the dictatorial policy of President Balmaceda and represented Congress in the Revolution as its Confidential Agent in London. On the triumph of the Congres-

sional forces he was made Minister of Chile in Great Britain and retained this post until 1892 when he was appointed Councillor of State. In 1894 he was elected Senator for the Province of Coquimbo and retained his seat until 1911, serving meantime in the Presidency of Don Pedro Montt as Secretary of the Treasury.

He has written much upon the commerce and finance of Chile; his most notable contributions to the subject being; *El Cambio y el papel moneda; La procedencia de las Rentas nacionales de Chile*, 1887; *Memoria sobre las relaciones comerciales de Chile y la Gran Bretaña; Estudio sobre la reorganización de los Ferrocarriles del Estado*, and *Historia del Comercio Colonial de Chile*, 1894.

In addition to these special studies he published in 1892 his *Memoria sobre los trabajos en Londres y en París de la Agencia Confidencial del Gobierno Constitucional de Iquique durante la Guerra Civil de 1891.*

MANUEL GUZMAN MATURANA

Teacher.

MANUEL GUZMÁN MATURANA, the son of Pantaleón Guzmán and Mercedes Maturana, was born on the twenty-ninth of May, 1876, in the city of Santiago where he was educated and has passed his life. He went to school in the National Institute, gained his Bachelor's degree, then chose teaching for his life work and studied at the Pedagogical Institute where he was granted the title of Teacher of Spanish in 1900.

He had already begun to teach in 1899, when he took a position in the School of Deaf Mutes and prepared a volume entitled *Método para la enseñanza de Sordos Mudos*. In 1905 he was appointed Inspector General of the *Liceo de Aplicación* and in 1908 its vice-

Rector. He is also one of the Board of Examiners of the University.

Sr. Guzmán Maturana has been engaged since 1905 in editing and publishing a series of reading books for teaching Spanish in the High Schools, and has met with such success that they have been adopted in Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Paraguay and Ecuador. In 1907 he published his *Lecciones de Ortografía* and in 1918 his *Lecciones de Métrica*.

He is a member of nearly all the educational societies of Chile; he is a Director of the Liga de Estudiantes Pobres, and President of the Colonias Escolares Domingo Villalobos.

JORGE DELANO FREDERICK

Caricaturist.

JORGE DÉLANO, the son of Alfredo Délano and Emma Frederick was born on the fourth of December, 1895, in Santiago and had his early education there in the National Institute. He then entered the Naval School of Valparaiso, but his strong predilection for drawing and especially for caricaturing drew him into the field of journalism.

His first drawings appeared in the magazine Corre-Vuela in 1908, since which date his sketches and caricatures, signed *Coke*, have become familiar in the magazines and periodicals of Chile. He has become the chief draughtsman of the Zig-Zag magazine and is besides art director of Sucesos as well as of La Nación.

HERIBERTO DUCOING

Writer; public official.

HERIBERTO DUCOING was born in 1849 in the city of Valparaiso and went to school there in the Lyceum, later continuing his studies in Europe.

On his return to Chile he devoted himself to the drama and had the co-operation of the Dramatic Club of Valparaiso in producing his plays, the most successful of which were *Por amor y sin dinero* and *Los amores de un litigante.*

He began to write also for the press and in 1876 was a member of the staff of El Deber of Valparaiso.

When the War of the Pacific broke out, he served as Secretary, Treasurer, and Manager of the Red Cross and had the distinction to be the organizer of two ambulances. After the War he was

made Manager of the Popular Loan Bank, Alderman of Viña del Mar, Governor of the Province of Cautín and in 1902, Governor of Talca.

During recent years he has lived in Valparaiso and in 1914 contributed to El Mercurio a series of articles in defence of the cause of the Allies.

JOAQUIN DIAZ GARCES

Journalist.

JOAQUIN DÍAZ GARCÉS was born on the second of September, 1878, in the city of Santiago and there was educated, in the Jesuit's School and in the University where he read Law.

He began to write as early as 1894, contributing brief articles and poems to the press; in 1896 he became a member of the staff of El Chileno; in 1899 he joined El Mercurio of Valparaiso and in 1900, El Mercurio of Santiago.

Somewhat later he went to Rome as Secretary of Legation and there published a volume entitled *Páginas Chilenas* (1907) under the pseudonym Angel Pino, which was the name he had used in his humorous articles.

In 1906 he was Mayor of Santiago,

Joaquin Díaz Garcés.

and on resuming his labors as a journalist entered on a period of fecund production in which for eight years he wrote not less than two articles each day.

Sr. Díaz Garcés has instigated or supported important public reforms, for example that for the stability of the government and the organization of public charity. He has interested himself particularly in improving the conditions of life for children and has given unstinting support to the White Cross, the Red Cross, the hospitals and public dispensaries. He was one of the Directors of the School of Fine Arts and is now Honorary Director of the Museum.

In addition to his multitudinous contributions to the press and to the magazines, he is the author of two novels which have appeared serially in the Pacífico Magazine.

DIEGO DUBLE ALMEYDA

Soldier; teacher; author.

Diego Duble Almeyda, the son of Diego Dublé Astorga and Aurora Almeyda Salas del Castillo, was born in 1840 in Valparaíso where he went to school in Scheel and Miller's academy. In 1860 he entered the army as Ensign of Artillery. Five years later he took part in the engagement of Calderilla as Lieutenant and, being promoted to the rank of Captain, became Professor of Artillery. In 1872 he was made Adjutant and Professor in the Military School.

From 1874 to 1878 he was Governor of the Magallanes Territory and introduced in Malvinas the first sheep, the source of the now valuable flocks of that district. In 1878 he suppressed a dangerous mutiny of the prisoners in the penal Colony of Magallanes.

Diego Duble' Almeida

In the War of the Pacific (1879–1883) he played an active and not inglorious part: he fought in the defence of Antofagasta against the »«Huáscar» in the attacks on Pisagua and Junin and in the battles of San Francisco, Tacna, Chorrillos and Miraflores. In consequence he won promotion to the rank of Colonel in 1881. He had part also in the guerrilla fighting in 1883: he occupied the town of Puno and part of the shore of Lake Titicaca toward Cuzco for ten months until Bolivia accepted the terms of peace.

In 1889 he was attached to the staff of the Chilean Legation in London; in the same year he went to Germany and remained in the Krupp factory until 1892. In 1902 he was appointed on the commission to reorganize the army and in 1908 he was given the rank of Brigadier General by act of Congress.

Gen. Dublé Almeyda has received many honors and decorations among which are the Order of the Crown of

Prussia, the Order of the Rose of Brazil and the Order of the Crown of Italy. Besides these he posesses the medals for the campaigns in the War of the Pacific and has been honored twice by the Congress of Chile as *Benemérito de la Patria.*

He is the author of: *Artillería y Blindage*, a translation, 1888; *Tratado de Artillería*, 1877; *Deberes de los oficiales del Estado Mayor y Ayudantes de Campo; Reconocimientos militares; Servicio de campaña*, Antofagasta, 1879; *Instrucción para el servicio de los Cañones de costa de 25 c.*, published by Krupps', Essen, 1891. He has also translated the complete works of Robert G. Ingersoll.

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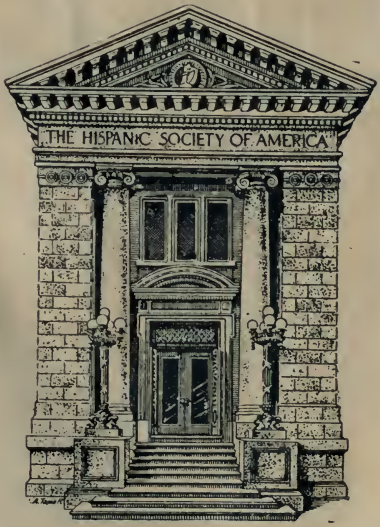

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